

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 24/8 1/2d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.94.

October 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 80
Humidity " 79 " 64

October 12, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 68 " 37

7774 日七廿月八

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1917.

伍拜禮 號二十月十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SUCCESSES IN FLANDERS.

Enemy Artillery Busy.

London, October 11.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was heavy rain last night, and considerable enemy artillery firing to the west of Passchendaele.

A German Division's Exhaustion.

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters gives as an example of how the enemy troops are being used up the case of the 234th Prussian Division. The latter was raised in January and went to the front in April, being sent north-west of St. Quentin. Immediately it was heavily attacked by British tanks of the 1918 Class, being badly shaken by a whirlwind bombardment. Its casualties were heavy, while one regiment lost 400 in prisoners. The Division appeared in September on the Ypres front and was thrown in to counter-attack on September 20, but was repulsed. Again on September 26 some elements of the same Division were completely shattered and the result is that the Division exists practically in name only. Several officers who were not trusted by their non-commissioned officers have been put on the retired list. This is interesting, adds the correspondent, because it is a reminder that the old German officer class is almost entirely used up.

Enemy Effort Broken Up.

London, October 11.
A French communiqué says:—In Belgium last night, we broke up an attempted attack east of Drasbank. On the right of the Meuse, north of Hill 344, the enemy in an attack gained a temporary footing in the advanced elements of our trenches, but was driven out after a lively fight.

Aircraft Losses.

London, October 11.
A German wireless official message states:—There is most intense artillery firing on the coast and between Blankart Lake and Polescapelle. The French have unsuccessfully re-attacked at Drasbank. Eighty aeroplanes participated in an aerial battle at Zonnebeke and Zandvoorde. We shot down three. We captured important ground at Oudenne Wood. Four counter-attacks have been unsuccessful. Our enemies lost during September, 22 balloons and 374 aeroplanes. We lost 83 aeroplanes and five balloons.

The French Front.

London, October 11.
A French communiqué states that there is mutual artillery activity at various points along the front, but no infantry actions.

RUSSIAN MILITARY SUCCESSES.

London, October 11.
A Russian wireless official message states:—In the Riga region, the enemy pressed back some of our companies south of the Pskov high road, and attempted to fraternise south-east of Jacobstadt. We captured the villages of Marafa and Tchal to the west of Urmia, taking 250 Kurds prisoner and releasing 200 Syrians. The enemy has fled across the Great Zab, destroying three bridges.

ARGENTINA'S ECONOMIC TROUBLES.

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that the railway strike is paralysing traffic and enormously affecting trade. Gas Companies announce that they will shortly be forced to suspend business, owing to the lack of combustible.

ITALIAN FOOD CONTROLLER.

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that General Aifers has been appointed Food Controller.

BRITISH NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

London, October 11.
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft, patrolling, machine-gunned enemy trenches. One pilot, heavily shelled by anti-aircraft guns, descended and attacked and scattered the crews and silenced the guns. Yesterday morning we dropped large quantities of explosives on Thourout and Lichtervelde railway junctions and trains. All our machines returned.

OIL FOR BRITISH NAVY.

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that as a result of a conference between British representatives and officials of the Standard Oil Company and the Shipping Board, an ample supply of fuel oil for the British Navy has been assured.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO BRITISH FARMERS.

London, October 11.
Mr. Lloyd George, in receiving agricultural representatives, appealed to the farmers to increase enormously the food supply, not because he was afraid of the submarines—he could state definitely that the submarine menace was diminishing—but because the world's stock of food was the smallest for years. The diminution of the Franco-Italian cereal production had thrown France and Italy on to the markets of the world. Australia was almost ruled out as a source of supply by the distance. He deprecated unfair abuse of the farmer, which, he said, was due to ignorance of the precariousness of his business. He was convinced that the majority of people were grateful to the farmers for their achievement last spring of adding 700,000 acres to cultivation in England alone. He asked the farmers now to improve that achievement. We did not want to go to the American market and snatch the food from the mouths of our Allies.

IN HONOUR OF THE KAISER.

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that there are extensive preparations at sea for the occasion of the Kaiser's forthcoming visit.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL MAURICE'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Facts Which Justify Allied Optimism.

London, October 11.
General Maurice, in his weekly review of the situation to Reuter, said:—“We have every reason to be pleased with Tuesday's advance. Since September 20 the period between the pushes has been smaller and smaller.” Dealing with the assertion of Major Morant, that since September 20 we had lost half a million men, General Maurice said:—“We have not had half this number engaged in this series of battles. The fact is that since January our total casualties in all theatres do not exceed half a million. Major Morant's statement is therefore grotesque. We made a most careful estimate of the German losses on the Somme. Somehow the estimate became known to the Germans, who thereupon immediately stopped the export of casualty lists and altered their system, which was proof that our estimate was not far wrong. We estimated the German losses in this Flanders battle. I will not give away the figures, but I may say that these until October 10 gave away the British by 75 per cent.” Referring to submarines, General Maurice said that without desiring to minimise their inconvenience or pretend not to be delighted when they were finally overcome, the plain fact is that U-boats have not delayed one hour our plans in France, nor have they kept back a single round of ammunition. Our Army is better fed and more liberally supplied with arms and munitions than ever before. The actual daily importations of war material into France in January averaged 11.4 tons hourly, while in the last week of September it averaged 24.5 and has been steadily rising since. There has also been an enormous construction of light lines and canals and roads. The number of trains running daily on broad gauge lines with war material for the British Army at first was 179. This had risen to 2.9 in the last week of September. The average tonnage run weekly on the light railways in March was 25,300 tons, whilst at the beginning of September it was 173,400. During the same period the canal traffic had almost doubled. This, continued General Maurice, proves that our armies are continuously and increasingly supplied, despite the U-boats. In concluding, he said:—“The fighting is hard and a great deal confronts us. This battle will not end the war. There is much hard fighting ahead and the importance of getting American troops as quickly and in as large numbers as possible is not diminished by what has happened in Flanders.”

GERMANY AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the German declaration regarding Alsace-Lorraine's future was expected. It is reported that the Reichstag majority favours the formation of a Monarchical Federal State, with Parliamentary guarantees.

GRACIOUS ACT BY PERU.

London, October 10.
Reuter is informed that Peru has offered the hospitality of its harbours to British ships. Thanks are expressed for the offer, which is regarded as a mark of sympathy with Great Britain and her Allies.

SIR FRANCIS HOPWOOD HONOURED.

London, October 11.
The Press Bureau announces that the Right Hon. Sir Francis Hopwood, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, has been given a Peerage.

OUR WAR AIMS.

Noteworthy Speech by Mr. Asquith.
London, October 11.
Mr. Asquith, speaking at a war aims meeting at Liverpool, again emphasised that we are fighting for durable safeguards against a further world war. Although hailed in some quarters as an olive branch, the Reichstag peace resolution was the patchwork of a formula which nobody understood. The various parties in Germany had ever since been squabbling as regards its orthodox interpretation, while Germany's answer to the Papal Note was confusion worse confounded. He did not doubt that there was in Germany, as there certainly was in Austria, a widespread and genuine desire for peace. In the Reichstag there was a growing spirit of revolt against the methods of the Government, nevertheless, the dominant factor was the German Government, and therefore its attitude towards peace was what mattered. The world will never find its way to peace through equivocations or ambiguities.

THE TEA MARKET.

London, October 10.
Tea is again active. The demand on the market continues to be strong. Maximum prices are paid for nearly all descriptions of Ceylon, except the lowest grades. Forty-six pence per pound is paid on “D” tea from one of the most favoured gardens, which, after allowing a duty of a shilling per pound, represents a rise of fully a shilling within three weeks, which constitutes a new record under the present disposal system. The continued demand for “D” tea is partly attributed to the fact that the bulk of tea available before the control system was now apparently absorbed. There were good “A” teas again yesterday and the quality is generally considered to be excellent.

BRITISH EMBARGO ON HOLLAND.

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the British Government has suspended all commercial cable communication with Holland until the Netherlands consents to put a stop to the transit through Holland from Germany to Belgium of sand, gravel and scrap metals, which are used for building fortifications.

BRITISH SHIPPING DECISION.

London, October 11.
Reuter announces that the Government has decided to use, partly or wholly, British-owned ships registered under a neutral flag and now lying in British ports. It is believed that forty Swedish vessels alone will be affected.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

British Opinion on the Affair.

London, October 11.
There is no disposition on the part of the English Press to exaggerate the German naval mutiny. The disclosure, which has been made by Admiral von Ospelle, is regarded as showing the Government's intention to provoke a rupture with the Socialists, thus favouring the policy of peace among all parties, proclaimed by the Kaiser at the beginning of the war. There is much speculation as to a possible sequel, and it is thought that the fleet may be ordered to sea with a view to providing the crews with a diversion, as stagnation in harbour has weakened their moral.

German Press Views.

London, October 11.
According to a message from Amsterdam, the *Cologne Gazette* is amazed at the Government not prosecuting the Socialist Deputies. The *Berliner Tageblatt* demands that the Deputies be handed over to justice. The *Vossische Zeitung* says that the attack on the Socialists is deplorable and is an unfair Government trick. *Vorwärts* says that it is the beginning of the end of Dr. Michaelis.

Majority Socialists “Go Over.”

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that five of the Socialist Majority members of the Reichstag have defected to the Independent Socialists.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Support Promised to the Allies.

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Government has issued a manifesto saying that the convocation of the Constituent Assembly must not be delayed. Meanwhile the Provisional Government will indefatigably work for peace, which is essential to Russia's reconstruction. The Russian delegates to the Inter-Allied Conference at Paris will seek an understanding with the Allies on the subject of the principles proclaimed in the Russian Revolution. The delegates include a special delegate enjoying the confidence of the democratic organisations. The Government will exert its whole strength in support of the Allied cause, to eject the enemy from Russia, and to restore the fighting strength of the Army.

The Tashkent Revolt.

London, October 11.
A punitive expedition has arrived at Tashkent and arrested the Revolutionary Committee and the Governor, whom the local Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates appointed.

MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Vast Sphere of New Work.

A vast sphere of work of capital importance lies before the new Ministry of Reconstruction. Every department of public and private life has been arrested in the last three years, and though things will, to some extent settle themselves after the war, the grand problem is to arrange beforehand such schemes, whether of advice, control, or financial assistance, as may be necessary to bridge over the transition period when conditions must for some time be abnormal.

Immediately on the conclusion of the war the country will be faced with social and industrial problems of the first magnitude, and unless the most careful preparations are made beforehand we shall find ourselves confronted with a state of affairs at home far worse than we have experienced during the war. To begin with, great dislocation of employment must inevitably follow from the cessation of special war industries. Thorough preparation is necessary, therefore, for the resumption of the industries of peace. It is hoped that these industries will be capable of absorbing not only the men returning from the colours, but also the great mass of civilian workers whose war employment will have ceased.

The difficulty in a large number of cases will be, not a shortage of orders, but a shortage of material. In the great branches of industry requiring metals, timber, and so on, there will be a world shortage. If manufacturers are to be able to cope with the demands made upon them at home as well as from abroad, we must secure in advance a sufficient knowledge of the quantities of materials they will require, and see, as far as possible, that they are made available. Unless provision is made beforehand on comprehensive lines materials are likely to reach a famine stage, and the smaller trades which supply the necessities of life will be unable to obtain the quantities they require.

The catalogue of matters which must be dealt with intelligently and comprehensively, to some extent at least, before the end of the war with the view of meeting our needs afterwards, could be extended very widely. Such questions as housing, public health, power supplies, and many more could be mentioned. It is quite evident that the War Cabinet as a War Cabinet cannot have so time to deal with these problems. It is necessary to have a Ministry of Reconstruction, which will immediately arise as emergency problems are the dispensation or utilisation of what are at present national factories, of which there are an immense number, and the establishment on sufficient lines of steps necessary to overcome the great arrears of construction required for our transport services, and public undertakings, as well as for meeting the requirements of private industries.

Every effort has also to be made before the end of the war to secure agreements between capital and labour as to the conditions affecting the resumption of work, such as the reinstatement of employees serving with the Forces, and machinery has to be set up for both civil and military demobilisation.

In every one of these emergency problems the work of various Government departments is involved—the Labour Ministry, the Board of Trade, the Munitions, the War Office, the Admiralty, and others. To prevent overlapping, and to meet the needs of the trade of the country the work must be organised on proper lines, and these must be some independent authority charged with the responsibility.

There is also a great group of problems which has to be dealt with to secure the continuance of essential national industries, adequate arrangements for the development of our mineral and other resources, and the setting up of arrangements between ourselves and our Allies for mutual assistance during the period of reconstruction.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The “Telegraph.”)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 2.
Silver is quoted at 451. Business is limited, and the market is dull.

Reports of Japanese Troops to Russia.

Zarich, Switzerland, August 29.—Reports that strong Japanese forces have been concentrated in Manchuria are given authority in Bavaria by the *Neueste Nachrichten* of Munich, which also speculates on the possibility of transporting such troops to the Russian front. If the railway facilities were the same as before the war, it says, such an operation would require a long time, but the situation has been changed greatly, Americans and Japanese having laid new tracks and made great improvements in the rolling stock.

different Government departments. It has become, therefore, an urgent public necessity that a body of men should be selected without delay whose sole business it should be to give these problems their full attention.

The Reconstruction Bill does not contemplate executive action on the part of the Ministry, but experience has shown that a Minister is required to secure concerted policy and executive action on the part of the departments concerned and to obtain Government authority for the necessary measures.

Entirely apart from all the emergency problems which will arise on the termination of the war, there is the fact before us that we shall only be able to remain solvent as a nation if we are capable of enormously increasing our production. That we can increase production on a vast scale the war has shown, for although we have withdrawn millions of producers from industry yet we have continued to produce in many of our essential industries on a greater scale than ever.

Without going into any question of trade policy it is to be hoped that those who are charged with the responsibility of the various problems will make it their business to keep in the closest touch with the great traders of the country with the view of elaborating plans for making a better use of our resources in the future than we have done in the past, for unless we do we are likely to be confronted with problems of poverty and disturbance with which the history of this country can scarcely furnish a parallel. Nor will any system be found which does not provide for the hearty co-operation of labour in the institution of methods which have for their purpose increased productivity.—*Observer*.

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Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—
9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW:
Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—
9.15 p.m.

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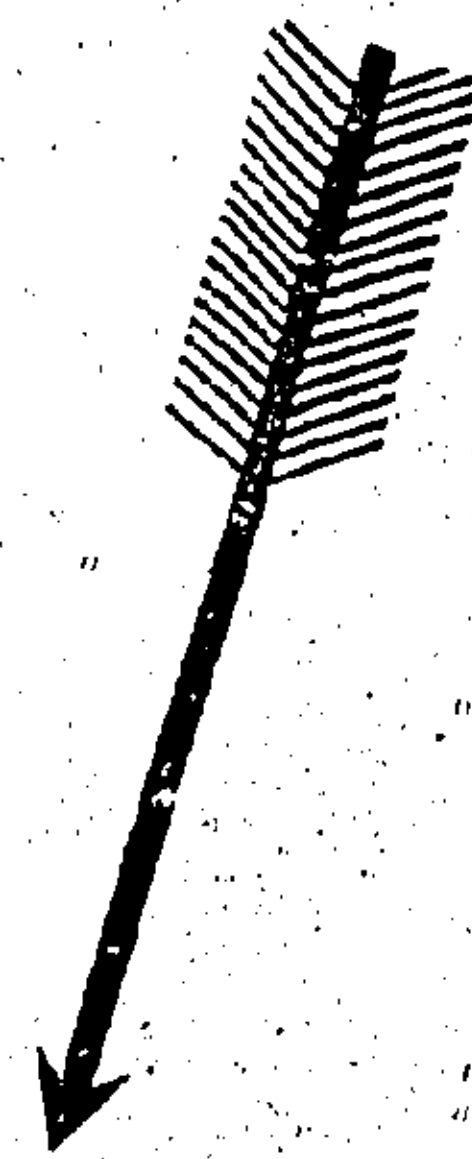
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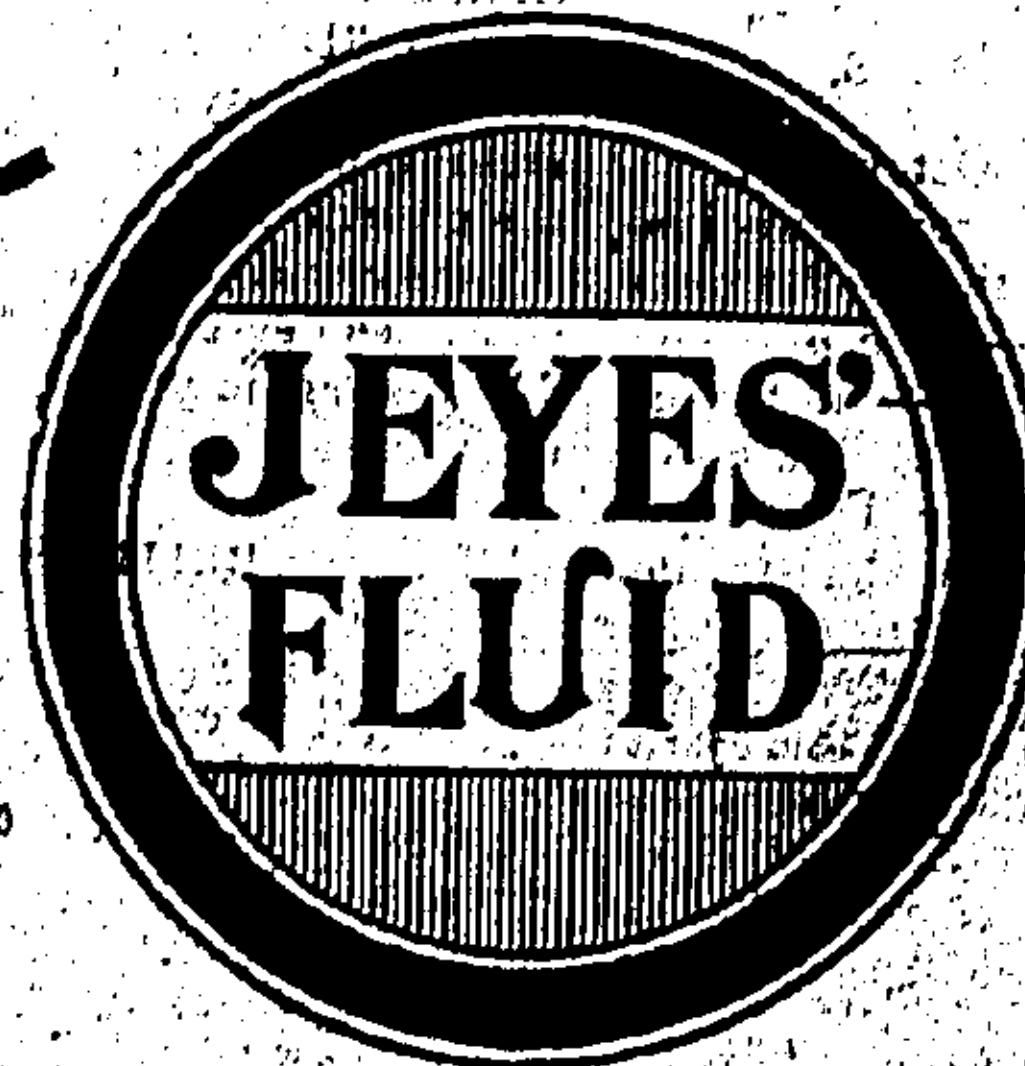
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HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Oldest Crooner" Dead.
Mr. George Taylor, believed to
be the oldest crooner in England,
has died at Scarborough, aged
eighty-four.

British Casualties in August.
The total of British casualties
on all fronts, as reported in
August, is 59,311, divided as
follows:—Killed or died of
wounds: Officers, 1,278; men,
10,942. Wounded or missing:
Officers, 4,122; men, 43,499.

Women Solicitors.
It is unlikely that the Govern-
ment will find time for Lord
Buckmaster's Bill enabling
women to act as solicitors. But
as the Bill to reduce solicitors'
examinations is based on the
death of men and the need for
getting more solicitors, an im-
portant movement is on foot, to
amend it so as to secure the
admission of women as solicitors.

Austrians' Difficulties.
Vienna newspapers, quoted in
many localities of Austria, say
"money has no longer any purchas-
ing power." There is only an ex-
change trade in goods, as these
articles are values. The peasants
want sugar, petroleum, tobacco,
and give willingly in exchange
potatoes, eggs, fat, meat, and
other foodstuffs. Consequently,
every non-smoker in the towns
buys tobacco and cigarettes, and
stores them for making payment
in kind.

Returning to England.
In accordance with the terms
of the recent Anglo-German
agreement the first party of in-
terned British officers and men
from Chateau d'Oex, Muerren,
and Leyen left recently for Eng-
land. Most of the party, which num-
bered 32, were members of the
Expeditionary Force which landed
in France three years ago.
One blind Goldstreamer was
captured in the first Aisne
battle on the day when only
thirteen men belonging to his
company survived. The party
included ten Mons heroes who
have recovered from consumption.

More German Roguery.
A delegate of the Austro-
German miners, whose name is
reproduced in the French press
as H. Bengtsson, has published a
remarkable statement respecting
the manner in which Germany
even in war time is flooding the
world with bogus precious stones
through agents in neutral coun-
tries. German specialists, he says,
have succeeded in counterfeiting
sapphires, rubies, diamonds and
opals. False rubies sold at c. 12
per carat and sent to India have
been resold in Paris at 1400 to
1500. It is clear that dealers in
precious stones throughout the
world should be on their guard
against these German frauds.

American Plans to Fool Germans.
Scene painters, sign painters
and stage carpenters have their
opportunity to serve their country
and a special call for their
services was issued at Washing-
ton on August 29. They are
needed for a "Camouflage" unit
that is now to be organ-
ized. The army, through
the chief of engineers,
issued a special call for the enlist-
ment of young men of particular
ingenuity and laid stress on the
need for artists and painters who
are to exercise their ingenuity in
fooling the Huns. The important
work of rendering inconspicuous
various objects which would
otherwise be conspicuous is im-
portant in modern warfare and it
is for this that their services are
desired.

Interesting Japanese
Anniversary.
The idea of holding festivities
on an extended scale to mark the
fiftieth anniversary of the transfer
of the capital from Kyoto to Tokyo
may be abandoned. According
to the Japan Gazette, Mr. Miyaka-
wa, the acting Mayor, has been
formally notified by the Imperial
Household Department that their
Majesties consider it advisable not
to attend the fête, on the ground
that it is war-time, and that the
indulgence of the head of the
nation in such festivities would be
regarded as unbecomingly to the
Governors of the less fortunate
belligerents. The refusal, how-
ever, has created considerable
disappointment among the section
of the public who have been try-
ing to work up enthusiasm for the
scheme, and who argue that the
anniversary is not a national but
a local affair.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Ashburton Shield. The National B.F.S. Association accounts that Olifton College (score 781) won the Ashburton Shield for which public school teams contested last July. The next best scores were: Rosall 714, Bagby 713, Uppingham 691, Charterhouse 690, Harrow 681, and Braddell's 678.

Women as Elevator Operators. Employment of women elevator operators to replace men throughout the United States was discussed at the national convention of Building Owners and Managers' Association in Omaha four weeks ago. The meeting was attended by several delegates from San Francisco and other Pacific Coast cities. Reports received by the San Francisco branch of the organization stated that women had successfully been employed in Tacoma, Washington.

Executions of Belgians. According to the *Nouvelles*, the shooting of alleged Belgian traitors continues under von Falkenhayn with far greater intensity and cruelty than under von Bissing. Executions now take place regularly in Brussels. On the national shooting stand on June 30 twenty "traitors" were shot together, including three women and a girl 14 years old. On July 16 three brothers, Henri, Leon, and Chas. Demouillon, were shot together for high treason. Leon's wife was sentenced to 15 years' hard labour. Suspects are arrested wholesale, and the prisons in Brussels are filled.

No Need for Panic. "If I could tell what I know (and why it should not be told I cannot) for the life of me (conspire), there would be no panic fears in England for the coming winter," writes Mr. Harold Begbie after a visit to the London docks. "But this surely I shall be allowed to say—that with ordinary care we are at this moment absolutely safe from starvation. Some day the whole story will be told of our matchless mercantile mariners and our toiling dockers in the Port of London, and then I promise you such a tale as will move the blood of the most sluggish and make the imaginative desire to take off his hat to every seaman and every dockworker."

Lord Morley's Memories. The *Daily Chronicle* learns that Viscount Morley, far from being unoccupied since he retired from politics, has been writing his reminiscences. His friends know how often and how heartily they have urged him to this task, as one he owed to the literary and political life of his time, and how aware he was to it. But leisure, in the fullness of an illustrious career, brought the opportunity, and now the book is finished. It is a long book, for it makes two volumes, and it is characteristic of the man in its very title, for it is just called "Recollections," although, necessarily, it is a contribution to our national story during the past half century. The autobiography will be issued early in the autumn, probably during October, by Lord Morley's publishers, the Macmillans, here and in America. It will be in 6th succession to his great biography of Gladstone, which he published in 1903, and, like it, is sure to win universal attention. Former Shanghai Man Charged with Plotting.

Srinivas R. Wagle, of 829 West End Avenue, formerly financial editor of the *North China Daily News*, was discharged at New York recently from charges that he had been connected with a plot to ship arms to India, and further a revolt against the British Government. The allegations against Mr. Wagle were dismissed by representatives of the United States Government at San Francisco, where the indictment had been found. Mr. Clarence Hitchcock, United States Commissioner, and the District Attorney's office in New York received word of the action taken in San Francisco after an adjourned hearing held in the Federal Building. In releasing Mr. Wagle, Mr. Hitchcock said that he had felt satisfied that such a man as Mr. Wagle could have had no connection with a plot against either the American or the British Governments, and that he was glad to discharge him.

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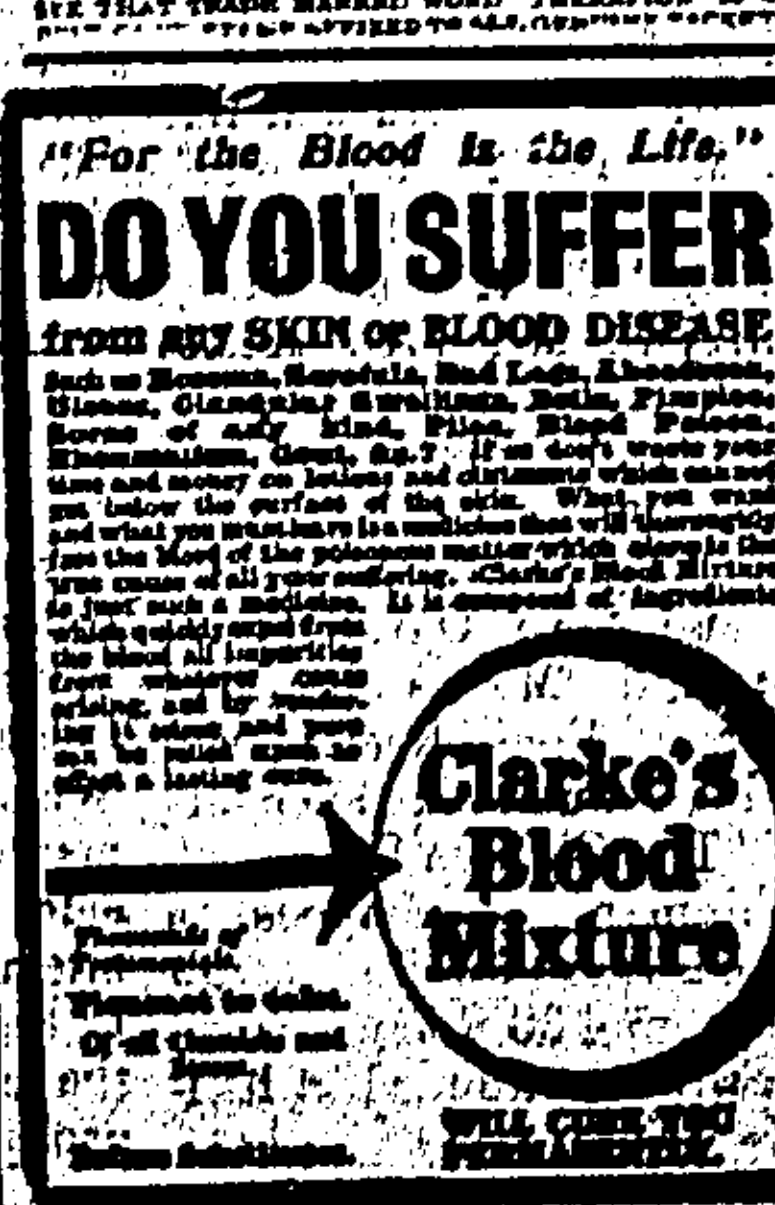
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NOTICE.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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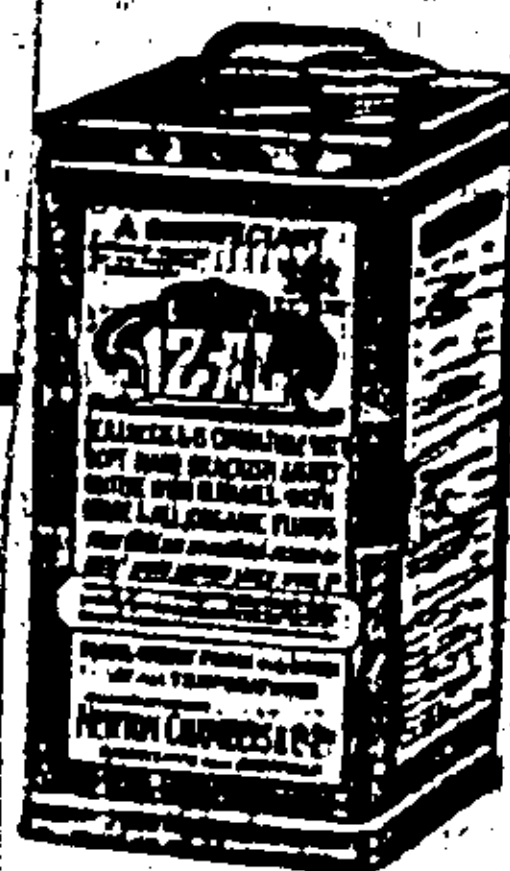
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1917.

HONGKONG'S BUDGET.

Those who have taken the pains to analyse the figures given by His Excellency the Governor in his annual Budget speech at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday will, we have not the slightest doubt, regard them as being in every way most satisfactory. A year ago, His Excellency foresaw the possibility of a substantial balance in hand on December 31, 1916, and that he was in no sense over-optimistic is now made evident from the fact that the figure he named was exceeded by well over a million and a quarter dollars. This year is expected to end with a sum of \$2,867,945 to the good, while for 1918 there are prospects of a credit balance of \$2,623,115, which, with the excess of revenue over expenditure from the current year, will bring the total to no less a sum than \$5,421,060. That is the purely financial side of the Budget, and that there should be this steady upward tendency in revenue, with a corresponding decline in outgoings, is eminently satisfactory, the more so when we consider the abnormal circumstances created by the war. What is better still is the fact that the Government is able to make this good showing without adding to the burden of taxation during the coming year, while at the same time it has been possible to render very material financial help to the Imperial Government from the Colony's exchequer for specifically war purposes.

There was an essentially war favour, about His Excellency's utterance, and we think the Colony has some reason to be proud of the part it has played, in man-power, money and material gifts, in helping the cause which all Britishers have so much at heart. The figures which Sir Henry May was able to give in this connection tell their own tale. For a Colony of the size of Hongkong it is something to be able to say that close on five hundred men have gone to the Front, of whom thirty-three have made the supreme sacrifice on behalf of their King and Country. If we cannot do anything more in the way of man-power, we can still render financial assistance to the Empire, and we are glad to see that, in view of the rosy outlook in this regard, steps are to be taken to see in what manner we can further help the Old Country. But there are indications in His Excellency's speech that, side by side with our war efforts, the development of the Colony is not being overlooked. The attitude of the Government in this direction is, however, one of wise conservatism, and we are glad to read that the programme of Public Works Extraordinary is to be confined to necessities. The present is no time in which to launch out on new and expensive projects, but in view of the good financial prospects before us it is only right and proper that essential work of improvement which have been commenced should be carried through, so far as funds permit. Here we are happy to see that provision is being made for the completion in the coming year of the road round the island and that as a result of the year's projected works a good broad road is to be brought into existence stretching from Kowloon, by Castle Peak and Fanling, back to Kowloon, a distance of no less than sixty miles. When these schemes are finally completed, the facilities for motoring in Hongkong will be enormously increased, to the benefit of residents and visitors alike. The road round the island, especially should be a material factor in the eventual development of the southern side of the island as a residential area. And if only some means can be discovered of providing houses or flats of reasonable rents away from Oriental surroundings, in this locality, there will be some prospect of solving the housing problem which is now so acute.

There are not a great many other outstanding developments disclosed by the speech, but we are pleased to see that provision is at length being made for the compilation of trade statistics. It has always been something of an anomaly that a great and prosperous port such as Hongkong is should have been unable to issue trade returns, but that shortcoming will be removed when the new scheme is put into operation. Another point which we are glad to observe is that the recommendations of the Committee on the Teaching of English in Chinese Schools have been heeded, and that student teachers are to be properly trained at the University with a view to remedying the defects which the Committee discovered in its investigations. Taken as a whole, the Budget is a decidedly good one. It reveals generally wise and statesmanlike administration and promises well for the future. It causes us to look ahead with a strong optimism concerning the progress of this outpost of Empire, and it should give us cause to feel thankful that in these times of widespread stress and burden-bearing we are able to carry on under such favourable circumstances.

The Chit Question.

Despite a considerable amount of opposition on behalf of vested interests, the Bill dealing with the signing of chits for intoxicating liquors is now an approved Ordinance, due to come into operation on December 1, and it may be said that the death knell of the most pernicious part of the chit system has thus been sounded. When the measure under discussion was first published in the *Gazette* we welcomed such a step of social reform and, after considering the arguments of the opposition, we are even more in favour of it. As yesterday's discussion showed, the sole objection of any weight was that it would interfere with the method of conducting sale of drinks by retail, and might possibly result in a diminution of profit for hotels. With regard to the latter point, we wholly share the view that if there is a diminution, it will only be of a negligible and temporary character. The Legislature has frankly stated that there is no attempt to restrict drinking, for all seem agreed that Hongkong has lost its former bad name in this respect, and become a reasonably "dry" Eastern port. The fact of having to "pay" scot and lot" as the days go, instead of merrily getting the incoming month's wages will no more stop drinking than the restricted hours of sale at Bloem. And neither will it drive men more to Clubs, for if one thing more than another would have done that it would have been the disparity in the prices that has always existed. The man who has always visited hotels for a drink and a chat with associates will still do so, the only difference being that, instead of careless signing, he will have to pay. Once that rarer and more moral procedure has become the rule it will be as natural for a man to have cash in his pocket as it is at home, and just as natural also as it has now become to have but little.

The principal part of the objection surrounds the method of conducting the sale, difficulties of a cash system being put forth that, we imagine, a business man would, nowhere else but in Hongkong, think of raising. But conditions here are not so exceptional as to warrant special treatment. After all, the thing has to be viewed from the social and moral standpoint, and in looking at it in this light we have in our mind's eye the figure of Mrs. Grundy, though we find no sympathy with that dear old soul. The East, by its very civilisation and make-up, is notorious for its encouragement of the sowing of wild oats and many a promising youngster has had cause to regret the laxity in conduct that is tacitly sanctioned. There is a wide difference between the diffident puritanism of the English provinces and the life of a too broad-minded community: it should be the happy medium at which we should aim. To permit men to visit public hotels, and by the mere signing of chits, thoughtlessly to fritter away what should be a well-guarded residue of earnings, can only be described as an encouragement to indolence.

A Beneficial Measure.
If cash were demanded, then an even-present check on expenditure would result, with profit to those most vitally concerned. We know of more than one case where the amount of liabilities has not been realised until the sheriff has paid his monthly call, and a measure which seeks to cure this evil should have the whole-hearted support of all desirous of social welfare. It does not seem necessary to go closely into the particular pros and cons raised at yesterday's debate, save what has been said above, for we are certain that, whilst the new Ordinance may— and we are dubious on the point—cause a little diminution in bar taking, it will prove a beneficial piece of legislation. To speak quite frankly we are, as publicists, more concerned with communal improvement and a higher code of conduct than with a conjunctural loss of a small part of a particular trade's receipts.

The Happy Medium.

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DAY BY DAY.

TO BE HAPPY IS NOT TO POSSESS MUCH, BUT TO HOPE AND TO LOVE MUCH.—Lamennais.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the German occupation of Ghent.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 8.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Change of Programme.
There will be a complete change of programme at "The Fantastics" performance to-night.

Jockey Club Meeting.
Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club are reminded of the half-yearly meeting which takes place to-morrow at noon the offices of the Club.

Decorated.
Mr. Ho Kwong has been honoured by the President of China with the 3rd Class Order of the Kn W (or "Fine Cron"). He previously held the 4th Class Order.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals has to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Foreign Goods Dealers Guild Export \$50.

THIRD TALE.
A Chinese arrested yesterday as he went on the Canton Wharf, and found his waist were a number of small tins, containing 30 tins of prepared opium. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, he made the old excuse that he had been given it to carry. Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

Confucius Birthday.
The Chinese community has to-day been observing the Birthday of Confucius. Most of the Chinese shops have been closed and there was the customary gathering at the Police Theatre, arranged by the members of the Confucian Society, of which the Hon. Mr. Lau-hu-pak is President. Speeches were delivered and theatrical performances given.

Soon Grieved.
A Chinese, said he had only been in the Colony a day, was charged by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the magistracy this morning, with taking a pair of shoes whilst the Po Hing Theatre, Yau-mat, The owner of the shoes went to the play, staying from 1 p.m. last night to 5 a.m. this morn'g, taking off his shoes and sitting on the seat. This morn'g the gate-keeper saw defeat hiding the shoes on a windmill, the owner later running up and telling of his loss. The defendant was arrested. His ship passed sentence of one month's hard labour and four strokes.

Whose?
An Indian, of the A.S.C., who had been bandaged round his head, the complainant in an case before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. It appeared the launch Hercules was being stored to Kowloon when boat carriers knocked against Indian as they were doing work. A quarrel ensued, which the Indian received a wound. Inspector Gordon had learned that the man was at fault, he striking police with his cane. He was remanded the defendant for purposes of seeing if the A. authorities will withdraw charge.

Counterfeit Case.
A Chinese hired a taxi from Yau-mat to Kowloon yesterday and in payment tendered a twenty-cent piece, the driver found to be false. A quarrel was near, and hearing dispute, questioned the man whether he had any more. He produced a matchbox which were some ten twenty-cent coins, all spurious, charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morn'g, the man said that he knew were false and had no notion of passing them, keeping them separate from rest of his money. The taxi driver to the ricksha driver have got mixed up with him by mistake. The case turned.

"THE FANTASTICS."

Another Merry Night at the Theatre.

Last night's audience at the Theatre Royal was again very highly appreciative of the excellent talent provided by the versatile "Fantastics," who are vocalists, dancers, instrumentalists and humorists of a very high order. There is, in this somewhat unique entertainment, practically no concerted work but what may be missed in that direction is amply compensated for by the surprising amount of really fine talent in the individual items. Miss Billie Seaton is a most attractive American comedienne, who knows how to sing a funny song in a really funny manner. Miss Hilda Felstead is equally good in quite a different style, and impresses one as being an exceptionally clever actress. Her mezzo-soprano voice is likewise particularly good. The dancing of Miss Ivy Aldous and Mr. Fred Keeley is as clever as anything of the kind seen in Hongkong for many a day, and the combination of dancing and acrobatic feats indulged in by Mr. "Redhead" Wilson is also one of the features of the Company's entertainment. Mr. Ray Traynor at the piano is astonishingly clever, playing with a dexterity positively astounding. His simultaneous performance of two well-known airs was one of the cleverest piano-playing feats we have ever seen, and it deservedly evoked much applause. Miss Elsie Black's flute and piccolo playing was also very enjoyable, as was also the singing of Miss Nellie Black and Miss Fern French. Mr. Leonard Nelson proved himself to be a comedian who, unlike many other comedians, knows how to sing a comic song, and the aid he receives from certain stage accessories added to the enjoyment of his performance. As a xylophone player Mr. Bert Wiles is an expert. Every item of the programme was well-received and the entertainment was, in every respect, of a most enjoyable nature.

New Programme for To-Night.

Frederic Shipman's "Fantastics," whose entertainments are proving so deservedly popular at the Theatre Royal, will be seen and heard in an entirely new programme to-night, when all of the artists will present fresh and novel acts. Miss Billie Seaton, the joyous American comedienne, will give a fresh series of witty successes, including "The Old Game Back," "Sozanne," "Out of a City of Six Million People," and "girls, if you ever get married." This artist will also present one of her quaint child-numbers—"Six Times Six." Mr. Leonard Nelson, who has been aptly described as "Six feet of comicality," will be heard in his own well-known composition, "Mr. Bocce," as well as in three or four other comedy items. Miss Nellie Black will present an instrumental act, during the course of which she will play the favourite violin solos, "Love Song" (Kreisler) and "Romance" (Danola). She will also give imitations of various instruments, and will join forces with Miss Fern French in the vocal duets, "Where my Caravan has Roamed" and "The Rosary." Mr. Ray Traynor, whose amusing tricks at the piano are among the outstanding features of the "Fantastics" entertainments, will introduce America's official war song, "Over There." Miss Elsie Black and Bert Wiles will appear as the "Musical Buffoons." Miss Ivy Aldous, the brilliant young dancer, will present a quaint item, "The Kangaroo Hop," and will join Mr. Fred Keeley in "The Conversation Dance." Miss Hilda Felstead's musical monologues will include "Angela Green," "The Parson and the Bear" and "An Old Soldier's Story"; and Messrs Redhead Wilson and Fred Keeley will appear in a humorous specialty entitled "The Chinese Laundry." Mr. Shipman announces special matinees for to-morrow (Saturday), at 4.30 when school children will be admitted at half-price.

A EUROPEAN'S INJURIES.

Chinese Sent to Prison for Assault.

The case mentioned in the Police Court some time ago, in which Mr. William MacFarlane, manager of the Hongkong Ice Company's Works at Lai Chi Kok, was assaulted by a Chinese coxswain in the employ of the Company, was before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Police Court this morning for hearing. Mr. MacFarlane has been in hospital for some time suffering from a wound on the head.

Giving evidence, Mr. MacFarlane stated that on September 29 defendant was the coxswain of the Company's launch and it was usual for him to go to witness for reports to take to Hongkong. On this particular morning, the defendant did not come, so witness sent a watchman for him. When defendant came, he appeared to be worried and witness asked him what was wrong, but he got very nasty and began to swear at him. Witness then caught hold of him by the shoulders and tried to put the man out of the office, but he would not go. A struggle ensued and they both fell to the floor. As soon as the defendant got up, he seized a piece of wood and struck witness a severe blow on the head. The blow had been partially warded off, for otherwise it might have been very serious. As it was, he became unconscious and was taken to the Government Civil Hospital, from which institution he came out a few days ago.

Evidence was then given by a No. 1 fitter, who stated he saw complainant and defendant in the office fighting. He saw them both fall down and also saw the defendant strike the complainant with a piece of wood. Mr. MacFarlane became unconscious and after witness had put him on a chair he went and called Mrs. MacFarlane. When they arrived back at the office, the defendant was gone. Witness knew nothing about the quarrel at all.

The defendant went into the witness box and denied striking the complainant with the wood. He said they only had a fight, in which the complainant fell down and must have struck his head against a piece of furniture. He thought the complainant had only gone to hospital on pretence. Complainant was under the influence of drink at the time. He (defendant) did not use bad language. He bore marks of where his face had been punched by the complainant.

Inspector Kent said that when the man was brought to the station his eyes were very much puffed, and Mr. MacFarlane had admitted that he had punched the man.

Questioned by his Worship, Mr. MacFarlane stated that there was some trouble over the supply of coal for the launch. The coal supply used to be 28 tons a month, but it had been cut down to 20 tons a month. The defendant had been in the Company's employ for ten years, but he had not borne a very good character. He had had to be spoken to about drinking.

His Worship told defendant that it was a serious offence for an employee to strike his master, and he (defendant) would have to go to prison for three months, with hard labour.

Broke his Parole.

Let out of goal on ticket-of-leave in March last, a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with failing to report himself every month as required. His excuse was that he had been in the country and only returned two days ago. It was stated that the original sentence had only six days to go and his Worship ordered the man to serve this and also a further nine months' hard labour for his breach of parole. When he heard his sentence, the man made quite a scene, and outside the Court two women attempted to lay hands on him. In the midst of an excited scene the man was hurried past the goal gates.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A recent review of Dr. "Chester" Bridge's book of Cheshire proverbs leaves it uncertain whether Dr. J. C. Bridge—nicknamed "Chester" Bridge to distinguish him from his brother Mrs. Doc. "Westminster" (now Sir Frederick) Bridge—explains what "layces" (for meddlers) are, or even whether the reviewer knows himself. In any case, Lancashire as well as Cheshire people familiar with the mysterious word may like to know that Harland and Wilkinson tells us that a "layce" is really a "lay-on"—layovers being of the same class as the "lay-ons" of Macduff—that is to say, thracks. The Lancashire "layce" is sometimes simplified. For instance, on being asked "What have you got in that basket?" the reply might be, "Cratches for lame ducks, and layces for meddlers!" An old Lancashire woman of our acquaintance had a less offensive formula in reply to such a question. It was simple, but guarded the mystery equally well—"Nobody knows but me." A good many Cheshire sayings would be claimed by Lancashire also. But one proverb quoted by us we have always known as "Derbyshire born and Derbyshire bred, strong" the arm and weak" the head.

It has been remarked upon that Cumberland and Westmoreland farmers usually refer only to oats as "corn." In Lancashire the tendency would appear to be to restrict the use of the word "corn" to wheat only. A correspondent refers to the production by the church caretaker of a "bottle" of oats. Possibly people in town might be at a loss to understand the term. A "sheaf," of course, is a bundle of corn with all the ears at one end, just as the corn falls before the knife of the reaper. Mr. MacFarlane, in strict agricultural terminology, is a bundle of corn which has been raked together, usually by means of the horse-rake, after the sheaves have been garnered. In the "bottle," therefore, the stalks lie in all directions, and many of them are crushed and broken. One wonders, therefore, whether it was not really a "sheaf" of corn, and not a "bottle," that the caretaker produced, as the latter would be of comparatively little use for decorative purposes. It was formerly the universal custom to leave the residue of corn to be gathered by the gleaners, but the introduction of the horse-rake and the use of the modern reaping machines have practically put an end to this. The yield to the gleaner nowadays is not worth the trouble of gathering.

Some new word descriptive of our relation to the countries which are fighting on the same side as ourselves should, says the *New York Evening Post*, be invented. They cannot accurately be termed "allies." Under the Century Dictionary definition this word would not define them. The President has intimated as much on several occasions. But recent disturbances, in which soap-box orators and over-enthusiastic patriots figured, have made an issue of the expression. Formally, we and the rest of the Entente, are not bound by any treaties or agreements. The bonds are of sentiment and common and community of interest. Technically we have no allies, whatever we may have sentimentally. What is needed is the proper word, so that all undue assumptions may be forestalled; although those who speak of our "allies" may plead the fact that the word has always been used loosely.

Saved Lord Rhonda's Daughter.

Thomas Grainger Godley, who was a steward on the *Lusitania*, has died at Beauforth, Liverpool, after a long illness directly traceable to the effects of his immersion when the *Lusitania* was sunk. Godley on that occasion showed great courage, and was instrumental in saving several passengers. One of these was Lord Rhonda's daughter, and his lordship gave Godley a handsome money present and a gold ring inscribed "Remember the *Lusitania*."

THE CHIT SYSTEM.

The Hongkong Hotel's Attitude.

The following is the full text of the letter read by the Hon. Mr. Pollock at yesterday's Council meeting, being addressed to the Hon. Colonial Secretary by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston on behalf of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited:—

The Proposed New Liquor Ordinance 1917.

Hongkong, 27. Sept. 1917.

Sir,—We have the honour to address you in regard to the above Bill on behalf of our clients, the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.

2. Our clients are the holders of a Publican's Licence granted by the Hongkong Government and have continuously held such licence or its equivalent for the period of fifty years. The fee payable in respect of such licence, at the present time, is \$3,500 per annum.

3. During the period of fifty years referred to in the preceding paragraph, that portion of our clients' business which relates to the supply of intoxicating liquor has been very largely carried on by means of what is known as "the chit system" whereunder the purchaser is supplied with the liquor desired by him in exchange for an order in writing signed by him.

4. Our clients' experience under the above system—save in a comparatively infinitesimal number of instances—has been such as to enable them to say that the system has worked well and has been a great convenience both to themselves and their customers.

5. The intoxicating liquor supplied by our clients to such of their clients as, if the above Bill be passed, will fall within the purview of its restrictive clauses, is served in the following portions of their premises viz:—(a) The public bar; (b) the private bar; (c) the smoking room bar; (d) the kitchen lounge; (e) the large lounge.

6. Our clients have quite recently removed the public bar into a smaller room, thus reducing the area thereof approximately 75 per cent. In addition, our clients have also quite recently similarly reduced the area of the smoking room bar.

7. In our clients' opinion, the Ordinance now proposed will not only directly inflict needless pecuniary loss upon them in regard to their "takings", but will also be the cause of their suffering unnecessary inconvenience and hardship, for the reasons (inter alia) that it will be requisite for our clients to provide additional members to their staff in order to "shout" and "check" the money which will be received in lieu of "chits" as heretofore, and to ensure that no intoxicating liquor is supplied to any customer who is not "residing at the Hotel"—in which respect it must be remembered that the hotel is patronised not only by permanent residents but also by transient residents and casual visitors.

8. In addition to the inconvenience and hardship entailed upon our clients as above, it is also the fact that the provisions of the Bill are such as to largely add to the possibility of our clients incurring jeopardy in respect of their heretofore mentioned licence.

9. Our clients respectfully submit that no sufficient reason exists to warrant the passing of the proposed Ordinance, and in this relation our clients would observe that this view is supported by the fact that under the caption "Objects and Reasons" appearing at the foot of the proposed Ordinance, though the "Object" is clearly stated, no "Reason" whatever therefor is given.

10. Our clients would venture to remind the Government that both prior to and during the present war their assistance has on many occasions been solicited on behalf of charitable and benevolent institutions and undertakings, and that such assistance has almost invariably been rendered on more or less gratuitous terms. Our clients mention this fact in order to emphasize the further fact

WAR SAVINGS.

The Latest List of Subscriptions.

We have received a list of subscribers to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for the past month, with which about the sum of \$192,768 worth of Straits War Loan at 8 per cent. has been taken up. Over one million dollars worth of this Loan has now been acquired by the Association.

Several members have recently, for various reasons, applied for a return of their moneys invested, but it must be understood that moneys once invested in Straits War Loan cannot be withdrawn from the Loan, but members may obtain a certificate of their holding in Straits Currency, which certificate is negotiable as a War Bond.

Under Rule 11 of the Association, a charge of \$5 (Hongkong currency) is made for the certificate, which will be added to the General Fund and be available for distribution amongst members at the winding up of the Association. Any member may at any time apply for a certificate of his or her holding.

Latest Total	\$149,345
1st List	39,100
2nd	10,298
3rd	62,075
4th	210,305
5th	123,680
6th	82,125
7th	61,880
8th	68,335
9th	110,595

Received to date \$ 908,720

In addition to the above, there has been subscribed \$21,927.65 in Straits currency, bringing the total to \$38,168.40; in sterling £192 11s. 3d., making £1,821 18s. 6d. altogether; \$363.50 in gold dollars, making this total \$491.50; and 200 Pesos.

that the objections to the proposed new Ordinance herein set forth do not emanate from a Corporation whose sole intent is the making of money at all hazards.

11. Dealing with the contents of the proposed new Ordinance apart from the question of the principle involved in the consideration of the Ordinance itself, our clients would remark that the alleviation purporting to be afforded by the concluding words of Section 4 are under grave danger of nullification by the provisions of Section 6—which latter Section seems to our clients to be grossly unfair, in that it places the Magistrate before whom any "transaction" is questioned in the position of dispensing with evidence and acting upon his own mere impression.

12. Our clients would respectfully call attention to the fact that the restrictions in the liquor trade now existing in Great Britain were the result of the absolute necessity of securing the due prosecution by the working classes of all the country's energies for carrying on the War, and particularly in regard to shipyards and munition factories—a state of affairs which, in regard to the necessity above referred to, has no parallel in this Colony.

13. Finally our clients would remark that the lack of any sufficient reason for the passing of the proposed Ordinance is emphasized by the fact that the number of fully licensed hotels and public houses in this Colony is comparatively a very small one—there being only 7 fully licensed hotels and public houses in all; while of these only 4 are situated within the limits of the City of Victoria viz. the following:—The Hongkong Hotel, the King Edward Hotel, the Grand Hotel, the Astor House Hotel.

14. Our clients therefore submit that the proposed Bill should be withdrawn, and we shall be glad if you will kindly lay this letter before His Excellency the Governor for his consideration.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Sd.) DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON AND HARSTON,
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G.,
Colonial Secretary.

A MISSIONARY'S CARELESSNESS.

Big Sum Left in Trousers Pocket.

A Persian missionary, staying at the Grand Hotel, the Rev. S. Elias, was putting some clothes out two days ago for the laundryman and included in them a pair of trousers in which there was \$435 in American paper money, he not remembering that the money was there. When the clothes arrived at the "dobbie" the washerman to whom the trousers were given found the money and soon afterwards absconded from his work.

He was later arrested and was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of the notes. It was stated by Inspector Sim that when arrested the man gave all the information he could. He had spent some of the money, but told to whom he had given the remainder.

A cobbler was also charged with receiving \$350 in American money and \$85.80 in silver coin, knowing it to have been stolen. His story was that the first defendant gave it to him to look after, saying he had won it in a lottery. He had no idea that it had been stolen. He was discharged.

Another washerman, to whom the first defendant gave \$17 to mind, was also charged with receiving, and he told a similar story. His Worship discharged him also. The first defendant, who admitted that he ought to have returned the money, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

A Question of Its Withdrawal.

Embezzlement of no less a sum than \$10,000 was the charge preferred against a Chinese at the Police Court this morning, in Mr. J. B. Wood's court.

Mr. Mattingley appeared to prosecute and Mr. J. H. Geddes defended, pleading not guilty.

Mr. Mattingley stated that since the charge had been made out, a satisfactory explanation had been given to the four complainants in the case and he wished to withdraw the charge. Documents had been produced by the defendant which explained matters. The man was entrusted with \$10,000 to found a business, the Hing Loong firm, and he had lost \$3,000 in setting it up. He had accounted for another \$4,000 which had been paid back and was able to account for the remainder.

His Worship—What is the position of the Captain Superintendent of Police in the matter? Mr. Mattingley said that in the circumstances he did not think it was very important. It was rather a matter of civil proceedings than criminal.

His Worship—According to your statement now, it is a matter for no proceedings at all. I think the O.S.P. should be consulted, as he may still wish to prosecute. I should like you to see him before I consent to the charge being withdrawn.

The case was accordingly remanded until this afternoon for the Hon. O.S.P. to be consulted. The charge was this afternoon withdrawn.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Kowloon Cricket Club will be at home to the Royal Engineers on Saturday, commencing at 2.15 p.m., and will be represented by J. Stalker, F. Wheeler, W. T. Elson, E. Peatonji, Lieut. J. K. McConnell, P.H. Cobb, A. de Souza, J.H. Mead, K. Macaskill, C.J. Stapleton and L.E.S. Hodge.

Shipowners' Charity. Messrs. W. N. Smith and Sons, the Bristol Channel shipowners, have given 1,000 guineas to the King Edward VII. Hospital in recognition of the devotion of their crews and staff.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

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POSTERS PROGRAMMES MENUS etc., etc.

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SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued p-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R), state:—

Service Board. All Company and other Unit Commanders, all Warning Officers and Discipline Officers will attend in uniform at Headquarters Club at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, October 19.

Members of all ranks who have not yet attended before the Board will report in uniform at the same time and place to Staff Inspector Malvern.

Band and Orchestra. The Police Reserve Orchestra will play at the Botanical Gardens on the evening of "Our Day," October 18. Detailed Orders will be issued to the Conductor.

An Orchestra Practice is ordered for Monday, October 15, at 6 p.m. punctually.

The Band Practices ordered for Tuesday, October 16, and Friday, October 19, is hereby cancelled.

Mounted Police. At least one hour must elapse between setting out for duty of the First and Second Shift Patrols.

Patrols desirous of setting out at hours other than those scheduled may do so on condition that they previously inform the Warning Office and obtain his sanction.

CONSTIPATION IS DANGEROUS

because it poisons the system, causing six headaches, biliousness, torpidity, bad complexion, disordered digestion.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, regulate the liver, rectify regularity, cheerfulness and health.

Of all chemists, or post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Bechen Road, Shanghai.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

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"YOU'RE IN IT."



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TEL. 468
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The nip in the air at night causes one to feel the necessity of warmer

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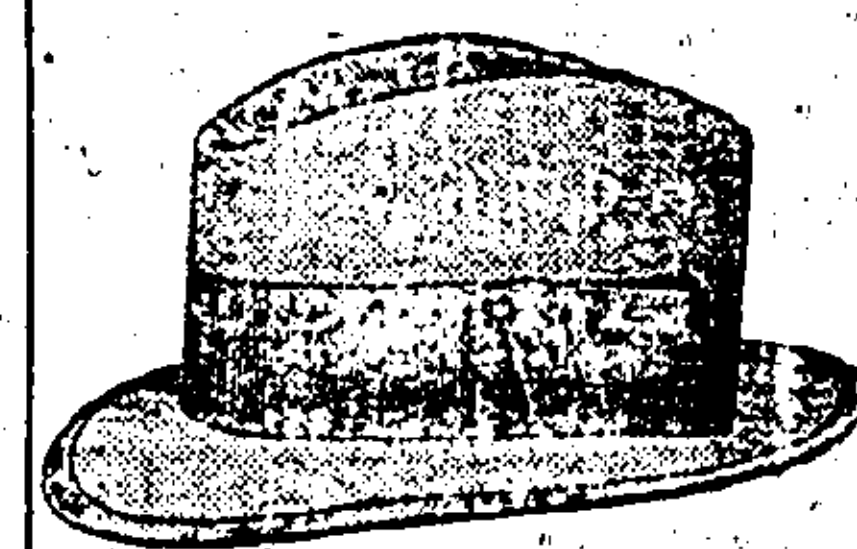
We have just received a large stock of Ceylonette Sleeping Suits suitable for present wear, which we are offering at special prices on account of high exchange.

\$4.75 per suit 3 suits for \$12.00

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NEW STOCK OF
FELT HATS.
NEGLIGES
IN ALL THE NEWEST
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MADE BY
GLYN & CO.
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SINGLE & DOUBLE
TERAIS AND
STRAW HATS
IN THE
LATEST STYLES.



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PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.
BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

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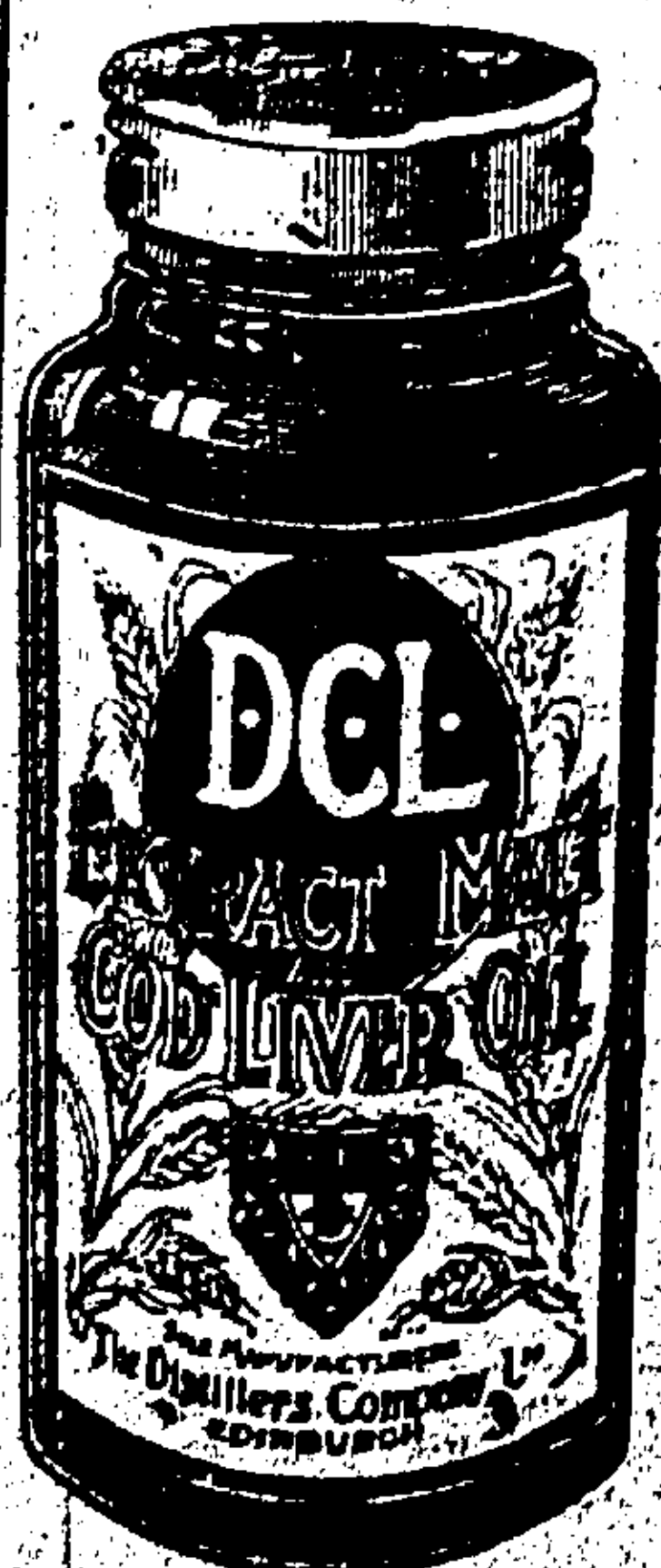
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Malt Extract

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Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.



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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.
One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Bedded First Class Fare.
R.R. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Rates, Freight Rates, etc. apply to

Agents:
HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—YOKOHAMA—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
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Regular Service Between

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For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
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TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings, shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Shippers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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MOTOR CARS

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ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—

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TEL. 1063.

DEI VOUT ROAD.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130 (SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12,500 (MON., 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Katori Maru Capt. Kon	T. 21,000 (SATUR., 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Shikima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21,000 (WED., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe.	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 (SATUR., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
Kobe.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 (SATUR., 20th Oct., at noon.

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NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	12,000	15th Oct.
TEYO MARU	12,000	25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHIRYO MARU	12,000	23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ABRICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	15,500	17th Oct.
KIYO MARU	17,200	17th Oct.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	17th Oct.

Shippers are recommended to call on the Pacific Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd. for particulars of rates, sailings, etc. apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

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Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjikembang 25th Oct. S.S. Arakan 1st Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	13th Oct. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	14th Oct. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	16th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	18th Oct. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WESSLEY, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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Steamer	From	Expected to arrive	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembang	Manila	15th Oct.	20th Oct.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 4 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hailong... J. W. Evans... TUES., 16th Oct. at noon.

Hailong... A. E. Hodgins... FRI., 19th Oct. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Sat., 13th Oct. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via W.wei	Chipsang	Sun., 14th Oct. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 17th Oct. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 20th Oct. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 20th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Sailings from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Passengers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAPHOONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination Passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Dye Works for Tairen.

A dye-stuff manufacturing, to be known as the Yamato Dye-Staff Manufacturing, is projected at Tairen at the instance of two capitalists of Japan and the Yajun Yoko Tairen. The company is to be capitalised at ¥90,000. The site will probably be chosen on the premises of the old glycerine factory, Jijiko, Tairen, belonging to Messrs. Iwaki & Co.

Cotton Control Board.

On August 18 the Manchester correspondent of the "Economist" wrote the following, which is of interest as the working of the scheme was mentioned briefly in Reuter's service recently:—After some delay the Cotton Control Board has published its scheme for conserving supplies of raw cotton and regulations have been issued which provide for the stoppage of 40 per cent. of the spinning and weaving machinery in Lancashire from the beginning of September. There are certain exceptions to the general rules, and on conditions laid down by the Board it will be possible for certain firms to run more than 60 per cent. of their machinery on the payment of levies. The funds created in this way will be used to supplement the unemployment funds of the trade unions, and to ameliorate the want and distress which the temporarily unemployed operatives would otherwise be put to. In view of these arrangements the trade union officials have suspended their application for an increase in wages. It remains to be seen how the scheme will work out. To many firms it is much against the grain to discharge operatives, and it is understood that in certain sections as much machinery as possible will be run, and the necessary penalties paid. The prospects for larger supplies of raw cotton in Lancashire are improving, the imports during the past fortnight being on a freer scale than for a long time back. The Shipping Controller has promised to make a very strong effort to increase the tonnage available for raw cotton. It is worth pointing out that the scheme which is about to be put into force has been compiled by the trade itself, and it is understood the Board of Trade at one point in the negotiations was not at all favourable to the proposals. The regulations will last for three months, and it is hoped that at the end of that period the abnormal position will be much relieved, and that it will be possible for the restrictions to be removed.

The American Rubber Situation.

The American Government, casting round for resources, wherefrom to gather revenue to meet the abnormal war expenditure, proposed to levy an import ad valorem tax upon crude rubber says the "Autocar." The industry, as represented by the Rubber Association, organised upon characteristic American lines, presented a united front, and marshalled an imposing array of figures to prove its case. According to the association, there are 300 rubber manufacturers in the United States, the volume of whose business in the 1916-17 trading year was approximately \$120,000,000. Of this total, motor car tyres represented \$50,000,000. The association suggested that, instead of taxing the raw material to the tune of 10 per cent, a tax of 5 per cent should be imposed upon manufactured rubber, exported rubber articles being especially exempted from the import. It was pointed out that this traffic would yield \$5,000,000 war revenue per annum. In presenting its case, the association revealed some very interesting particulars concerning the industry as applied to the United States. At the moment, the country is not yielding an ounce of rubber; the whole of the crude is imported from the Federated Malay States. The rubber shipping traffic has virtually shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the result being that it now takes 90 days to get supplies from the growers to the manufacturers. The American manufacturer pays an export tax of 7½ per cent. ad valorem to the Government of the Federated Malay States, and it was mentioned that the industry confidently expected to be mulcted in the near future in a further 10 per cent. export tax by the British Government, all rubber being shipped to and having to be passed through this country. Thus the rubber will enter the mills under the handicap of 17½ per cent. tax in total. It was stated that a further 10 per cent. import tax would be levied on the rubber.

THE LONE GUN.

All in the Night's Work.

"Subaltern" contributes the following to the *Daily Chronicle*:

"Draw well in to the left, Sergeant, and then swing in through that gateway. It will need careful driving—ditches on either side. Then, tell the lead driver to follow me." "Very well, sir."

On the ridge in front, the Boche and we were watching each other; the machine-guns were tapping out their brazen messages, traversing the tops of parapets, searching No Man's Land, playing on roads and tracks likely to be used at night; the star lights were casting their white radiance over the trenches; an occasional shell whistled overhead. It was difficult work in the darkness, taking the gun and its eight horse team across the shell-holed and sodden fields. No light, not even a match, could be used, for we were under direct observation, and the term had been lucky to escape the intermittent bullets that sipped across the road by which it had come.

In through the gateway came the team, horses steaming so that their drivers were not able to see where they were going, the gun cutting deep furrows in the saturated earth. In and out the shell holes the team twisted, missing disaster every few yards by a hair's breadth; I began to hope that the journey would be easier than I had feared, and that the gun, bounding and jumping between the gallant horses, would be placed in position without mishap.

But even as I began to hope, an urgent whisper "Halt!" ran along; the ride-wheel-horse, after a plucky attempt to keep its legs, fell pointing, half in and half out of a shell hole. The team pulled up with a jerk; the driver picked himself up, unhurt. The horse was unhurt, save that it was badly wounded.

"Unhook those traces and change the wheelers; we'll try it with the six horses. And man-handle that gun and limber back a bit, so as to get a fresh start."

It was done, in the darkness; the fallen horse at last jerked to its feet and, with its fellow, was led to the side.

Once more we started and carried on precariously to within 20 yards of the position, when the lead horses jibbed at the gleam of water in a ditch in front of them. They threw off to the left the others, perforce, followed; when they halted the gun was hanging over the ledge of an 8 in. shell hole at an angle of nearly 45 degrees, and the horses were just anyhow.

Planks were put under the wheel of the gun, and a fresh attempt made, but the ghastly gleam of that water frightened the timid creatures, and they balked each time. It was an awkward moment, for time was getting on, the gun was sinking deeper into the soft ground, and at any second the place might be swept by machine-guns. Another pair of lead horses was tried, with no better fortune, and things began to look desperate, until we tried the experiment of unhooking a pair and jumping them separately, backwards and forwards, across the ditch.

It was a strange expedient, there in the darkness, and with the Boche within rifle range; but it succeeded. The fourth pair was hooked in, a spare man was mounted on the off-lead horse, and, at the word, the team moved as one. It was a splendid sight to see the great horses, straining in the traces, splashing through the ditch, the gun following like a live thing; and it was good driving, too, for they had to drive straight between two huge holes, practically into a pool, and halt immediately the gun cleared the ditch; and all their light was an occasional Very flare that left the darkness more intense.

The gun was unlimbered, and manhandled—strenuous work in the mud—into its final position. The team drove away; the gun was covered so that the enterprising Boche should not discover its whereabouts. When daylight came, and we left it, until the next night.

All in the day's, or rather night's, work; but a night's work the result of which will be very disconcerting to the Boche when he becomes aware of it.

"OUR DAY."

Lady May Rose Fund.

Subscriptions already so-
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MEN DISABLED BY THE WAR.

How French and British Methods Differ.

In May last an Inter-Allied Conference for the study of professional re-education and other questions of interest to soldiers and sailors disabled by the war was held at Paris.

Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, M.P., headed the British delegation, who included Lord Charnwood, Sir Charles Nicholson, M.P., and representatives of the War Office and the Admiralty, as well as the Red Cross Society and other philanthropic societies.

In his report to the Minister of Pensions, which was issued recently, Sir Arthur says that so far as our hospital services and methods are concerned we have not much to learn. In one important respect the practice in France and among the Belgians differs from our own. No man is discharged from the Army until his cure is complete, so far as this is possible. Thus the danger of men going back to work before they are physically fit to do so, whereby health may be permanently impaired, is avoided. Training is compulsory in all French, Belgian and Italian hospitals, the doctor having the principal voice in deciding what trade the man is to learn. "The man himself appears to have little voice in deciding his future, while a battle royal between the doctor and the technical expert often rages over his mutilated body."

The institution of the single Ministry of Pensions, says Sir Arthur, appeared as a most excellent plan, the importance of which they had not realized before. With regard to the scale of pensions, we are far ahead of any of our Allies. The highest French pension is 18.75 francs a week for a private, compared with 27s. 6d. here. French pensions are not paid weekly as ours are, but quarterly in arrears, which leads to much hardship at the beginning. It is only fair to the French nation to say that they contemplate an early revision of the scale.

A good deal was said at the conference as to the possibility of future common action among the Allies. The creation of a permanent Inter-Allied Committee was recommended, and a further conference, which may take place in London, in the meantime, it is proposed to establish an Inter-Allied Bureau of Information on all questions relating to the pensions, treatment, training, and employment of men disabled in the war.

Navy v. Club.

The following will represent the Navy in the League match at the Hongkong Club ground at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow: Rev. J. G. B. Hastings (Capt), Commr Coates, Asst. Paymstr. Robinson and Wild, E. R. A. Llewellyn, W. Staley, Lt. St. Edwards, Sign. Hack, Ptes. Moriarty, Breslin, and Botting, Umpire, Mr. F. W. Black, Scorer, Mr. H. Lister.

BRITISH SHIP'S NARROW ESCAPE.

U-Boat so Near Gunners Could Not Fire.

One of the narrowest escapes from destruction by a U-boat's torpedo was recorded a few weeks ago when a British freighter, one of the largest in the service, looked at an American Atlantic port. So close to the ship's side did the torpedo come that persons on deck were unable to see it until it had passed astern, and so close was the U-boat when it came to the surface that the freighter's gun crew were unable to deflect their gun low enough to get the submarine within range. While in this position, the U-boat was about to open fire when a British destroyer that had been conveying the freighter drew nearer and the U-boat submerged.

The action took place 500 miles off the coast of Ireland, when the freighter was outbound for America from a British port, and thirty hours after she had left land behind. She had been under escort of the destroyer since leaving land, and the first indication of an enemy's presence was the sudden swerving of the destroyer to and across the starboard bow of the big ship.

She was travelling light, on her way to America for a cargo, and no sooner had the destroyer crossed her bow than a torpedo shot towards her from a distance of 200 yards. A twist of the steering wheel turned the vessel slightly to port, and the torpedo skimmed past her, almost scraping her side as it sped on.

The gun crew stood by, ready to fire at the spot from where the ripple of water indicated a periscope, but no target appeared. Instead, suddenly there came into view off the port quarter the periscope and then the entire deck of the enemy U-boat, but so close was she to the freighter that the gun could not be depressed sufficiently to cover her. What caused the commander of the submarine to delay firing is his secret, but as the freighter glided along, she brought the submarine into view of the destroyer on the starboard side, and the submersible instantly began to sink. Before the destroyer could bring a gun to bear, the U-boat had disappeared and was seen no more.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under date of October 11, says:

The movements of the five cruisers from the North which have been stationed in Swatow have caused the Military Governor of Canton a lot of anxiety. Information has now been received from the Military Commissioner of Chin Mai to the effect that two of the cruisers, the Hoi Chow and Sui Wo, have left for the Min River, while the remaining three are also on their way to King Chow.

The latest information received from King Chow is to the effect that General Lung Chai-kwong has now increased his forces to 14 regiments. Most of the recruits are coming from the border of the Yunnan and Kwangsi Provinces. It is reported that he has sent a telegram to the Premier asking him to send transports to convey his forces to certain places. He is now making every military preparation.

RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that they have received a telegram from Shanghai that there are buyers of rubber stocks as follows:

Almas at Tia. 10.25,
Anglo-Dutch at Tia. 4.50,
Anglo-Java at Tia. 10.25,
Beta-Anams at Tia. 1.00,
Chamora at Tia. 1.25,
Consolidated at Tia. 2.65, ex dividend.
Dominions at Tia. 10,
Java Consolidated at Tia. 19,
Kota Belurus at Tia. 7.25,
Sensawang at Tia. 13.50,
Tebongs at Tia. 19,
Zhangbes at Tia. 5.18.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders, issued by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:

Strength.
Gunner G. A. V. Hall joined the Corps on 10.10.17 and was posted to Artillery Company. Private H. B. Harling was enrolled on 6.10.17 and posted to "A" Co., No. 1 Platoon, No. 3 Section. Private H. J. Hunter was enrolled on 6.10.17 and posted to "D" Company. Private J. T. Green was enrolled on 8.10.17 and posted to "D" Company. Private R. Baker was enrolled on 9.10.17 and posted to "B" Company. Private J. McIntyre was enrolled on 10.10.17 and posted to "B" Company. Private J. Reid was enrolled on 10.10.17 and posted to "D" Company. Gunner H. Tillman was enrolled on 10.10.17 and posted to Artillery Company. Private J. J. Harrington was enrolled on 10.10.17 and posted to "B" Company. Private H. L. Harrow was enrolled on 10.10.17 and posted to "D" Company. Private E. Oakey was enrolled on 11.10.17 and posted to "B" Co. Leave.

Sergeant A. Leach "B" Coy. is granted 2 months' leave, from 14. 10. 17. Pte. A. R. Kiarross "B" Coy. is granted 2 months' leave, from 5. 10. 17. Pte. J. Hooper "B" Coy. is granted 6 weeks' leave, from 12. 10. 17. Pte. D. A. Purves "B" Coy. is granted 6 months' leave from 12. 10. 17. Pte. J. Martin, Sig. Sec. is granted 6 weeks' leave, from 13. 10. 17. Pte. A. J. Carter "B" Coy., is granted extension of leave to 30. 11. 17. Pte. A. David Mounted Section is granted 2 months' leave, from 29th October, 1917.

Promotion.
Lance Corporal F. Sutton, Mounted Section, is promoted Corporal, dated 9.10.17.

Transfer.
Private P. C. Potts, Mounted Sec., is transferred to "D" Company dated 9th October, 1917.

Artillery Parades.
Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:

Monday 15th instant.—5.30 p.m. Right Half Company at Belchers Battery (Range Takers' Class only). 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at Belchers Battery (Range Takers' Class only).

Tuesday 16th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company at Belchers Battery. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at Belchers Battery. Friday 19th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Range Takers' Class and Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery. 5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers' and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers' and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

Engineer Orders.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—12th to 19th instant.—Nightly E. L. Manning at Belchers and Lyceum as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

Parades.—Engine Drivers, 5.30 p.m. and Electricians, 5.45 p.m. from 15th October, 1917.

Officers next for duty.—Lyceum: 2nd Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Marley. Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Matthews.

Parades for Instruction.—At Belchers at 8.00 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeant. Ovenside and Parsons, R.E., Corp. Day and 2nd Corp. Norris, H.K.D.C.

Transfers.—The following is transferred from Lyceum to Belchers for duty as from 8th to 15th instant:—2nd Lieut. Templeton.

Examination for higher ratings.—The names of successful candidates at the last examination are posted at Belchers and Lyceum.

Infantry Parades.
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"A" COMPANY.
Monday 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 5 and 8 Sections, at Headquarters, Musketry Instruction Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday 16th instant.—6.30 a.m. Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at Peak Range, for the following:—Privates N. E. Kent, W. W. Mackenzie, H. E. Hayward and R. P.

Thursfield, 5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Headquarters, Musketry Instruction. Dress, Drill order with two small pouches. No. 4 Platoon, at Headquarters. Inspection of Arms, ammunition, equipment and clothing. All exempted men and all new members will attend. Dress, Marching order, with 150 rounds ball ammunition.

Wednesday 17th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at Headquarters, Musketry Instruction. Dress, Drill order, with pouches. No. 3 Platoon at Headquarters, Musketry Instruction. Dress, Drill order. Corporals Edmunds and Meade will attend to instruct.

Friday 19th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Headquarters, Musketry Instruction. Dress, Drill order with two small pouches. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters, Musketry Instruction. Dress, Drill order. Corporal Meade will attend to instruct.

"B" COMPANY.
Monday, 15th instant.—6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. The following will attend:—Privates C. H. Gale and H. J. Knight. Officer in Charge, 2nd Lieut. Moxon. 4.45 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday 16th instant.—6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Sergeant C. E. H. Beavie, Privates G. T. Edkins, A. S. Gubbay, P. L. Knight, A. Ritchie, W. Nicholson and D. McMurray. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Bewick. 4.45 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 8 Platoon Kowloon, Kowloon Dock Sections and other Kowloon residents who have not passed, at Kowloon Dock, T. E. T. (Grouping).

Wednesday 17th instant.—6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Privates C. H. Gale and H. J. Knight. Officer in Charge, 2nd Lieut. Moxon. 4.45 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday 19th instant.—6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7. The following will attend:—Corps. H. T. Joekman, H. B. L. Dowbiggin and W. H. Bell, Lieut. Opl. A. O. Lang, Privates S. H. Dodwell, G. W. O. Burnett, W. L. Patterson, G. F. Nightingale, J. H. C. Goodban, D. Jaffe, A. G. Coppin and F. Graham. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Bewick. 4.45 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Drill order with pouches.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
Dress, for all parades. Clean fatigues.

Monday 15th instant.—5.30 p.m. No. 1 Gun, Men detailed by C.S.M. Duncan, at Kowloon Docks. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday 16th instant.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun, Men detailed by Lance Sergeant Poley, at Headquarters. 5.10 p.m. No. 2 Gun, Men detailed by C.S.M. Duncan at Kowloon Docks, Hongkong Residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday 17th instant.—5.15 p.m. Men detailed below, at Headquarters:—Privates Fraser, Harper, Jack, Lebrum, Macdonald, A. Pinguet, Todd F. C.

Friday 19th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 4 and 5 Guns, Men detailed by Sergeant Bannerman at Headquarters.

Rifles and one pouch to be carried. Any Hongkong resident attached to Guns 1 or 2 unable to attend at Kowloon Docks will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday the 17th instant at 5.15 p.m.

MOUNTED SECTION.
Monday 15th instant.—6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. The following will attend:—Sergeant G. Morton Smith, Corp. L. M. Leach, Pte.

SUN YAT-SEN.

The Mandate for his Arrest.

The following is the text of the Mandate for the arrest of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his associates:—"Sun Wen (Sun Yat-sen), Wu Ching-lien and others have recently circulated a telegram throughout the provinces unlawfully stating that an extraordinary Parliament had established a Military Government and elected Sun Wen as its Generalissimo, and that the latter had assumed the said illegal office on the 10th of the present month. The telegram also announced the illegal appointment of various Ministers, a Chief of the General Staff, and a Commander-in-Chief, and issued many illegal orders calculated to incite the Army to rebellion.

A report has since been received from Chang Tso-liang, Tuchen of Fengtien, stating that several arrests have been made lately in his province of men appointed by Sun Wen to enlist the help of Hungghutze banditti in preparation for a general rising and that substantial evidence concerning the plot has been obtained, etc. It is therefore clear that the actions of Sun Wen, etc., are aimed at overthrowing the present legally constituted Government and precipitating an anarchical conditions in the country. Unless such men are punished it is difficult to uphold the supremacy of the law. All high military and civil officials throughout the country are hereby ordered to effect the arrest of the said Sun Wen and Wu Ching-lien and to hand them over to the courts of justice to be dealt with in accordance with law. The said Sun Wen and Wu Ching-lien are hereby deprived of their Orders of Merit and decorations, and investigations shall also be conducted concerning those who are holding posts in the said illegal Military Government and others who are attending the extraordinary Parliament as members, in order that they may also be severely dealt with accordingly."

vates T. J. Fisher, J. A. Ridgway and E. Howard. Officer in Charge, 2nd Lieut. Moxon. 5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Wednesday 17th instant.—6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The N.C. Os and men who fire on 15.10.17 will attend. Officer in Charge, 2nd Lieut. Moxon.

Friday 19th instant.—5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Marching order.

SIGNALLING SECTION.
Monday 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. "B" and "O" Classes, Right and Left Half Sections, at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigues.

Tuesday 16th instant.—5.15 p.m. "A" Class, Right and Left Half Sections, at Happy Valley. Station Work. Dress, Clean fatigues.

Friday 19th instant.—5.15 p.m. Right Half Section, Blake Barr for Guard. "A," "B" and "O" Classes, Left Half Section, at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigues.

RECRUITS.
Monday 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, at Headquarters, under Sergeant Oxberry, Corp. Edgcombe and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

Friday 19th instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, at Headquarters under Sergeant Oxberry, Corp. Edgcombe and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

"D" COMPANY.
Friday 19th instant.—5.30 p.m. New members (joined since 1. 9. 17), at Headquarters. Lecture on Musketry Instruction by Corp. Edmunds.

Detail.
On duty 14th instant, "B" Company; 15th, "B" Company; 16th, "B" Company; 17th, "B" Company; 18th, "B" Company; 19th, Signalling Section; 30th, Mounted Section.

Orderly Officer from 14th to 20th instant, Lieut. E. Evans Jones. On duty 21st instant, Machine Gun Company; 22nd, Machine Gun Company; 23rd, "A" Company; 24th, "A" Company; 25th, "A" Company; 26th, "A" Company; 27th, "A" Company. Orderly Officer from 21st to 27th instant, Lieut. O. H. Blason. In future, the Orderly Officer will not wear a sword. He will wear a Sam Brown belt without frog.

MISS ADVENTURES.

She Mothers the Mail.

Harold Begbie writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—A postman can carry a load of 35 lb.; the postwoman, it is found, cannot go comfortably with more than 20 lb.—the weight of a good turkey. In this respect alone the G.P.O. finds the woman inferior to the man.

Ten thousand extra women have been brought into the London service of the G.P.O. since August, 1914. Without them the whole great system would have broken down. They serve in almost every capacity. There are between 1,200 and 1,300 telegraph messengers.

There are thousands of sorters, and postmen, and hundreds of clerks.

I have visited the chief sorting offices of London. The women work in sections and in shifts of eight hours, from 5 a.m. to 1 p.m., from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., and from 12 noon till 8. In one office where I watched them at work they handle 7,000,000 letters a week; in another they send to the Army alone 32,500 bags of letters a week. The letters here are reckoned by the ton.

I watched three women throwing letters at a fair pace into 15 large bags, which stood wide-mouthed but unlabelled. My guide told me that these 15 bags represented 15 world localities in which the British Army is fighting. He asked one of the women to name those localities. If she had been able to do so quickly I should not have been impressed; it would have been only a feat of memory. But I was interested because she hesitated again and again—in fact, had to seek help two or three times from another of the women. It would seem that the mind works mechanically in such matters, and that any interruption throws it out of gear.

In every office there is a department called "Miscellaneous." Here you will sometimes find a woman at work, but mostly it is a task for men, and men of experience. The ignorance or thoughtlessness of letter-writers is chiefly responsible for these "Miscellaneous." Where letters are properly addressed the errors in sorting are wonderfully few.

The new scheme of numbering London districts has greatly simplified the work of London sorting, and if only every letter instead of only one in two as at present showed the number of the district the speed of sorting would be still further increased and the number of mistakes reduced. When one takes into consideration the short time that these women have been employed on this work, their performance of it must be regarded as quite satisfactory. When the letters, as they pour in, have been arranged back to front on the facing-table, and in their order have been sent from the facing table on a travelling belt to the stamping-machine, where they are postmarked at a tremendous rate, they are carried to long tables, at which girls are seated on swing-stools, with a number of pockets in front of them. This is called the primary sorting. The girls take these letters in their hands and swiftly drop them into the various pockets, which are arranged before them in three shelves.

It seems that this work irritates the nerves if it is not taken up by some other form of labour. A whistle sounds, and you see a section of girls get off their stools, swinging them back under the tables, and then form up in line. A superintendent gives an order, and off they march to another fine of tables, where other work is waiting for them. All this is quickly done. The women, who are of a very respectable class, do not exhibit any signs of flurry or fatigue. But they handle the whole vast mass from start to finish.

The war, which has taken 14,000 men from the London service alone, has added enormous burdens to the work of the G.P.O. It is owing to the perfection of the mechanism, and to the spirit which inspires it, and to the intelligent labour of women, that it is able to perform all this work with so admirable an efficiency.

Sir Robert Brade, the Controller, is very proud of the work of these 10,000 women.

To-Night
at 9.15

FREDERIC
SHIPMAN'S

FANTASTICS

To-Night
at the

**THEATRE
ROYAL.**

MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 4.30

NO. 2 PROGRAMME:

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT.

PART I

BERT WILES & ELSIE BLACK

as The Musical Buffoons

NELLIE BLACK & FERN FRENCH

in Two Duets

"Where my Caravan has Rested" and
"The Rosary"

RAY TRAYNOR at the Piano "The Three Trees"
and The American Official Recruiting Song

"OVER THERE"

IVY ALDOUS

and

FRED KEELEY

in their

"Conversation Dance."

HILDA FELSTEAD

in

"Dreaming," "Angela Green,"

"Parson & the Bear,"

"Country Tales"

and

"The Old Soldier's Story."

PART II

NELLIE BLACK in 2 Violin Solos—"Romance"
(Dancia) & "Love Song" (Kreisler) &
Violin Imitations.

BILLIE SEATON

in

"Out of a City of 6 Million People,"
"Girls—if you ever get Married,"
"Suzanne,"
"Six Times Six,"
and
"And the Cat Came Back."

**LEONARD
NELSON**

in "Kind Applause,"
"Summer Suit,"

and

"Mr. Booze."

IVY ALDOUS

in "The Kangaroo
Hop."

**REDHEAD
WILSON**

&

FRED KEELEY

in their Acrobatic

Hilarity "The

Chinese Laundry."

SATURDAY MATINEE

4.30 P.M.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

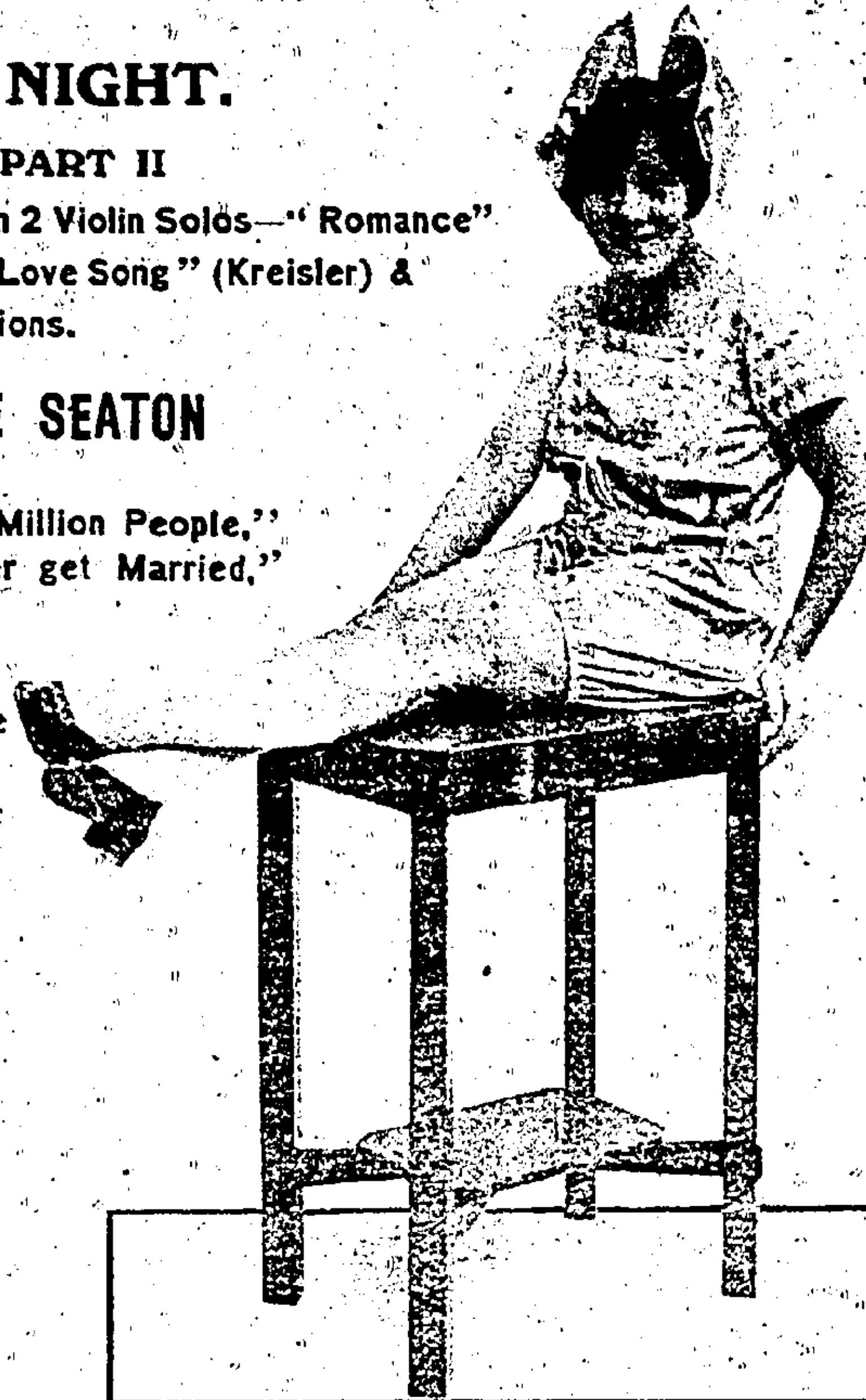
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.



LEONARD NELSON



HILDA FELSTEAD



BILLIE SEATON
"The Ginger Girl"



FRED KEELEY

PRICES \$3. \$2. & \$1.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN PLOTTING EXPOSED.

Washington, October 11.

Mr. Lansing has made further revelations of Count Bernstorff's activities and publishes three telegrams between the ex-Ambassador and Berlin during 1916.

The first from Dr. Zimmermann requested on behalf of the General Staff energetic action as regards the proposed destruction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The second telegram from Germany forwarded names supplied by Sir Roger Casement of suitable persons to carry on sabotage in the United States and Canada, especially at munition works.

The third telegram from Count Bernstorff to Berlin related to a pro-German campaign designed to secure in Congress a majority for the proposed embargo on munitions for the Allies.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN NEARING THE END.

London, October 10.

An East Africa official message says: The last remnant of the guerilla band in the north has surrendered near Eyassi Lake. The Belgians have occupied Mahenge. The rear-guard of the enemy's main force is retreating on Mbemkuru Valley pressed by the British, in a difficult and waterless country, towards Nyangam in Lake Valley, where the enemy remains in prepared positions at Mtama.

ALLIED SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, October 11.

The Admiralty reports: The arrivals of the past week were 2,619 and the sailings 2,632. Fourteen vessels over and two under 1,600 tons were sunk. Five vessels were unsuccessfully attacked and three fishing boats sunk.

Rome, October 11.

The arrivals numbered 503 and the sailings 467. The sinkings were two above and two below 1,300 tons. One sailing vessel was unsuccessfully attacked.

Paris, October 11.

The arrivals were 903 and the sailings 811. The sinkings were three above and two below 1,000 tons. The unsuccessfully attacked vessels numbered eight.

RUSSIAN STRIKE ENDED.

Petrograd, October 11.

The railway strike has ended.

THE GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

An Astounding Incident.

London, October 10.

Reuter interviewed a high naval authority, who said:—The German naval mutiny was one of the most astounding incidents of the war and threw new light on the German peace kites, which were manifestly due to the failing moral and internal troubles of the German people.

The Surrender of the Nürnberg.

London, October 10.

On the meeting of the German torpedo-boat flotilla with the cruiser Nürnberg (which was making for Norway with a view

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

to being interned, the commander of the flotilla grew suspicious and wireless to Wilhelmshaven that the Nürnberg had not responded to his signals. He was then instructed to stop and sink the Nürnberg, the crew of which, being themselves and surrounded, surrendered. The Nürnberg was brought back to Wilhelmshaven.

After the suppression of the mutiny the Kaiser, accompanied by Dr. Michaelis, came to Wilhelmshaven and ordered one out of every seven of the mutineers to be shot. Dr. Michaelis objected, saying he would not be able to assume such responsibility before the Reichstag. Eventually only three were shot and the others heavily sentenced.

One of the reasons for the mutiny is said to be bad and inadequate food.

A Socialist Deal.

London, October 10.

In the Reichstag the three Socialist deputies named denied that their proposals were revolutionary. They declared that they had a perfect right to speak to the sailors regarding their conditions.

The Conservatives exhorted that the three deputies should be tried for high treason and that there should be no parliamentary immunity in such a case.

Dr. Michaelis admitted that "some sailors" had committed regrettable crimes. They possessed tickets binding themselves to support the Independent Socialists' principles and carried on a propaganda on a large scale on board the warships. Finally, he declared, the Independent Socialists were outside the pale to which a German official might belong.

The Martyr Sailors.

Amsterdam, October 10.

Herr Haase was called to order for describing the previous speaker as a scoundrel because the latter had said that the Independent Socialists were profiting by their immunity from arrest. He continued that no one dare to suggest that ground existed for any criminal prosecution. It was a grave injustice to the accused sailors that we were not called as witnesses because the unhappy men would then have been saved from death (Shouts of "Judicial murder"). Not even their parents were informed that their sons had been executed; they learned it from an ex-sailor on leave (Great disturbance on the Left). The entire affair now brought forward in the Reichstag will only divert attention from the fact that the Government has suffered a heavy defeat.

Herr Dittmann said that the unhappy sailors will live as martyrs in the memory of German workers.

"Necessary to Maintain Discipline."

Later.

In the course of the debate in the Reichstag Dr. Michaelis admitted the Socialist statement that sentences aggregating two hundred years hard labour besides the death sentences had been passed on sailors for Socialist propaganda. Dr. Michaelis justified the sentences on the ground that it was necessary to maintain discipline.

The Socialist Herr Vogtherr warned the Chancellor that hundreds of thousands of men and women, including men at the front, were behind the Socialist party and the Chancellor's policy was bound to fail.

Herr Haase said that Bismarck failed in his attempt to outlaw a certain party; Dr. Michaelis would fail also. He added that the Government was at the end of its tether in trying to unite other parties to its support by waving the red flag.

Krupp's organ, the "Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung," urges the criminal prosecution of the Socialist deputies.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

A Victory of Major Importance.

London, October 10.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing in the evening, says that although the achievements of yesterday were not as complete as might be hoped they amount to a great victory and a tactical result of major importance. Home divisions and Australians again covered themselves with glory, while the gallant Newfoundlanders' achievements were superb. A Lancashire Territorial division received its baptism of fire. It was their task to advance over the most exposed and sodden ground of the whole battle front and without any tangible guide to their objectives. After passing through Reutel with slight opposition they encountered the enemy in force in a cemetery flanking the right hand side of Zwaenhoek road. The enemy were hiding in camouflaged trenches covered with matted brushwood and from concealed rifle machine gun platforms offered a stubborn fight. The work of the stretcher bearers was beyond praise. The wounded were carried across six hundred yards of fireswept ground, the bearers often sinking waist-deep. One division has lost a third of its stretcher bearers in the last two offensives. Around Poesenpelle the fighting was very fierce. It is stated the troops penetrated Poesenpelle village, and even went beyond, but had to retire when our own barrage drew back upon the village. The capture of Strohdehouse redoubt by the Guards was an outstanding event. The place was surrounded with uncut wire and vomited intense machine-gunning, but the Guards, with a roar, leapt forward and bombed their way into the heart of the redoubt and took prisoner all the survivors. Yesterday the Guards alone prisoners six officers and four hundred men. Their advance was preceded by a Stokes' mortar bombardment of such fierceness that when it lifted and before the battle had really begun the Germans streamed over "kammerading." The weather cleared this afternoon. Visibility is excellent and the prophets foretell an easterly wind and a dry spell which all are praying for.

Over Two Thousand Prisoners.

London, October 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: In the course of the day hostile attacks on our new positions in the neighbourhood of Ypres-Staden railway led to local fighting not affecting any material change in the situation. The enemy made no further counter-attacks and our troops on the battle front actively organised the captured positions, despite the great difficulties of the ground. Tuesday's prisoners hitherto reported number 2,038, of whom twenty-nine are officers. The prisoners include four hundred taken by the French. We captured a few field guns and a number of machine guns and trench mortars. Much aviation work was done on the battle front on Tuesday despite a strong gale and thick clouds. The artillery were thus enabled to deal with the enemy's new gun positions and other suitable targets. Touch was kept with our infantry all day long. The enemy's troops were harassed at every opportunity by machine gun fire. A ton of bombs was dropped during day-time on Staden and two tons at night-time on Bealers, Courtrai, Menin and Ledeghem stations. A direct hit on a hostile train caused a number of explosions. Four German machines were brought down and two driven down.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:—

Gale Sweeps Gulf of Mexico.

New Orleans, October 3.—A hundred mile gale is sweeping the Gulf of Mexico. One steamer and several sailing vessels have been sunk. On the Isle of Pines, many lives have been lost. All telephone wires between Mobile, Alabama, and Pensacola, Florida, are down.

Pensacola, Fla., October 4.—

Many merchant vessels have been driven ashore by the gale which swept the Gulf of Mexico yesterday. Damage to the naval station here is reported to exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

New York Mayorality.

New York, October 3.—Mr. William M. Benne t has defeated Mr. John Purroy Mitchell, present Mayor of the city, for the Republican nomination for the mayoralty in the coming election.

More German Vandalism.

Lima, October 4.—Peruvian naval officers, after boarding and taking over German steamers, report that the machinery on all the vessels has been wrecked by the crews.

The La Follette Case.

Washington, October 3.—The petition to oust Senator Robert M. La Follette from his seat in the Upper House was presented to that body yesterday by Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, himself a Republican member of the Senate.

St. Paul, October 3.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in an address in this city, has denounced Senators La Follette and Gronna as "Shadow Huns." He declared that he wished he could send them to the Kaiser as a gift from the United States.

Norwegian Shipping Losses.

During July, thirty-three Norwegian ships were sunk, aggregating a total of 83,241 tons. The number of lives lost during this same month by the sinking of these ships was 1,000.

THE CHIT SYSTEM.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE
IN THE COUNCIL.Arguments for and Against
the New Bill.

The chief matter discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council was the Bill prohibiting the signing of chits for alcoholic liquors in licensed premises save by bona fide residents. The second reading of the measure was proposed by the Hon. Attorney General, who dealt with various aspects of the Bill.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, in seconding, said:—Sir, in seconding the motion for the second reading of this Bill I only propose to deal with the principle involved in the clauses which relate to the supply of intoxicating liquor on licensed premises not in conjunction with a bona fide meal to persons who are not residents on the premises. Through the action taken during the five years ending on the 30th November, 1915, in terminating all publicans' licences except those held in conjunction with hotels, there are no public houses in the ordinary sense of the term in the Colony, and it is presumably for the convenience of visitors other than residents that some hotels regularly apply for publicans' licences. Such a licence enables an hotel to have what is described in the principal Ordinance as a public bar, and the disappearance of the public houses naturally led to an increased amount of custom for the hotel bars. These bars whether dignified by the name of saloon, buffet, lounge, kiosk, pagoda or what not, are merely adjuncts of the hotel, though perhaps profitable adjuncts, and so long as public opinion demands that such places shall exist, I cannot imagine that any Government, except in some great emergency, would refuse to accede to the demand, though it is perfectly justified in stipulating that the right conferred shall be exercised in a fit and proper manner. At a meeting that I attended some months ago at which the proposal made in this Bill was discussed, a well known member of the community exclaimed: "What about vested interests?" The remark occasioned some amusement and the meeting ended somewhat suddenly, but I have not forgotten the occurrence. I have been long enough in the public service to have acquired a great respect for vested interests, but I have little regard for assumed rights. But when rights of even the most nebulous kind are likely to be affected by legislation it is the usual practice in this Colony to give those concerned an opportunity of making representations and this has been done in the present instance. Representations have been received and I propose to deal with them. The principal objection to the enforcement of payment in cash in hotel bars by persons other than residents is that it will cause a reduction in the takings, or as it is put in some cases "needless pecuniary loss." Now this statement involves two assumptions, one that persons who have been in the habit of taking their drinks between meals at a certain bar will cease to do so if they have to pay cash for them, and secondly that if this result does follow on the passing of this bill, that the licensee of the bar will be deprived of money to which he is entitled. I think there is also a suggestion that the liquor will still be consumed, but in places where this legislation will not be in force. It is possible that there may be a temporary diminution in bar receipts, but the Government would not view such a result as a valid objection to the bill in view of the public benefit to be derived from it. A second objection that has been put forward is that the cumbersome nature of the local coinage makes it improbable that the public will spend much ready cash in places where they are not allowed to sign chits. The reference is apparently to the silver dollar, but it is unlikely that that coin will be used much in future for ordinary small retail transactions. The issue of one dollar notes has recently been doubled and the purchaser of casual and promiscuous drinks will, I am convinced, soon drop into the habit of keeping a few of these notes in his pocket, for it must be remembered that the section of the public who will be affected by this bill is a comparatively small one. Another objection

brought against the bill is that at present there is little loss incurred under the chit system, that it has in fact worked well and is a great convenience both to the licensee and his customers. If we were attacking the chit system generally in licensed premises I think this objection would have great force. To attempt to prohibit entirely by law the acceptance of chits in hotels (and we have only hotels to deal with) would in my opinion be merely vexatious, but it is a very different matter in the case of chits in bars. Even if there are licensed premises where there is practically no loss on such chits that is not a reason for not legislating. Some licensed premises incur very large losses on account of chits. I do not think it is generally known what those losses are. I have here a bag containing chits amounting to about \$3,000 all signed at one hotel and practically irrecoverable. The Hon. Colonial Secretary produced a brown leather bag and displayed its contents. He resumed: Section 24 of the principal Ordinance prohibits the pledging of property in payment of liquor, but I confess that I can see little difference between handing one's coat across the bar and drinking its value, and pledging one's credit in return for liquor by means of chits, which there is no intention of redeeming. A further objection that has been put forward is that the staff will have to be increased in order to check the money received in lieu of chits, or that higher salaries will have to be paid to all servants employed in the hotel, who under the provisions of the bill would be in the position of receiving cash payments. The only deduction I can make from this objection is that in the bars referred to no money has hitherto been taken; and that is of course not the case. Under the bill more cash will be received than hitherto but at the same time the employees who have been in the habit of receiving cash in some cases and chits in others will be freed from what must be occasionally the perplexing problem of whether to accept or refuse a chit. Even in the case of a well known customer whose credit has never been questioned an unfortunate crisis may alter the position, and while his thirst may continue his credit will cease. The bill will relieve the licensee of the unpleasant task of informing his customer that his chits are no longer acceptable. Backed by this law he will have the same reply to all and there will be no invidious distinctions. All licensed premises will be on the same footing, and there will be no temptation for a licensee to give credit where he is in doubt in order to prevent a customer going elsewhere. This is one of the chief reasons why in my opinion this bill should be welcomed by those whom it will chiefly affect. Another representation that has been made is that as chits have been taken for a great number of years no change is either necessary or desirable. I cannot think this a sound argument. It is one that might be used to bolster up practically every abuse which has ever existed. I think that in Hongkong we are rather proud of being well up to date in most things. Reform is in the air, the chits we drink. In regard to the system of chits we are sadly behind the rest of the world. We practically go back to the old village inn where the inhabitants had their score chalked up on the tap room door. I suppose the reason which would be pleaded is "Olo Custom," "Olo custom" has often much to recommend it as being based to a great extent on common sense, but it also sometimes gives its tacit consent to undesirable things, and none more demoralising to my mind than the supply of liquor to the public in return for scraps of paper, for that, as I have given tangible proof, is what these chits often are. Lastly a fear has been expressed that the penal provisions in the bill will place the licensee in jeopardy through no fault of his, but it is right that I should point out that since this objection was made the clause in the Bill as published in the "Gazette" to which exception was taken has been omitted. Unless there is a deliberate attempt to evade the law no possible danger can arise as the onus of proving that the purchaser of liquor in a bar, lounge, kiosk, buffet or pagoda is a guest in an hotel will be on such purchaser. Cash will always be demanded where the bar attendant is in any doubt and the purchaser will have to give the number of his room or furnish some other evidence that he resides in the hotel. The objection to clause 6 in the Bill as published was a valid one, but the omission of the clause has removed the

objection. The Bill is designed to bring the method of retailing liquor in public bars in Hongkong into line with that in force in every civilised country in the world. It may not make a single person sober, who is by nature a drunkard, but it may restrict the number of casual drinks which a person is in the habit of taking between meals. It will also have the effect of preventing such cases as have come to the notice of the Government, where persons addicted to drinking to excess, with no money but an abundant thirst, have been able to obtain liquor in return for chits at licensed premises in Hongkong, with the result that they have lost their positions and their self respect, their friends have had to pay the chits and the persons concerned have had to be sent away from the Colony at further expense. The evil is notorious. You cannot deal with the selling of liquor to the public as you would with the selling of biscuits. The civilised world has found this out, as I have already remarked, and taken measures accordingly. The consumption of liquor with meals is an entirely innocuous and common practice and it suits the management of licensed premises to allow credit for liquor sold in such circumstances it is no concern of the Government, but where the privilege of selling liquor by retail to the public for consumption at all hours and in all circumstances is conceded it is both reasonable and right that payment in cash should be insisted on. In a law of general application it is impossible to distinguish between one person and another. The Bill removes an obvious flaw in the principal Ordinance, and as I have endeavoured to point out, while putting a stop to a system liable to grave abuse inflicts no practical inconvenience or hardship. I have little more to add. We have been asked for the reasons why this Bill has been introduced as well as the objects and I have given them, but if we had been asked for the reasons why such Bill had not been introduced years ago I, personally would not have been ready with a satisfactory answer except perhaps to murmur "Olo custom." However, the omission has at last been rectified and I make bold to say that there is not a single manager of licensed premises in this Colony who will not welcome the change brought about by this law. I go further, and I say that there is not a single director of any hotel in the Colony which possesses a publican's licence, who does not in his heart "know that this bill will really serve a useful purpose, and that the possible loss—the very temporary diminution in the receipts—which may be caused will be more than counterbalanced by the improvement in the general morale and self respect of those who make use of his premises. I beg to second the motion.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell said:—Sir, I rise to oppose the second reading of this Bill, at least of the first six paragraphs of it. We have all heard what my hon. friend the Colonial Secretary has said and have been duly impressed by the production of the bag of chits, which for all we know may be spread over fifty years. There are \$3,000 worth. Although he seems to have evaded the point, it seems to me that there can be no question that the real object of this Bill is to restrict the drinking of alcoholic liquor in the Colony. The reason for it is that the Government are of opinion that there is excessive drinking at the public bars, which I think number about seven. I do not claim to be an expert in this matter or to be an inmate of these bars but from what I have gathered I do not think the evil is anything like sufficiently serious to warrant Government interference nor do I think, if it were sufficiently serious, that this Bill would achieve its object. It would merely drive these black sheep among us who don't like paying cash to some of the clubs, where they can conceivably get a great deal more comfortably intoxicated than at the public bar, the proprietor of which always has his license to think of. My hon. friend the Colonial Secretary has spoken of reforms. Well, Sir, without unduly whitewashing the Colony I fancy it is an admitted fact that in days gone by this was considered to be one of the wettest places in the Far East and now I believe that we have earned the reputation of being one of the driest. If we have accomplished that without legislation it is not a pity to introduce this little pin prick of a Bill? Owing to our currency and its various denominations and the germ which is a good deal of it and owing to the really great difficulty of pro-

perly supervising the collection of actual cash, the chit system, I maintain, is a convenience to 99 per cent. of the European population of the Colony, whereas it may be a curse to the other 1 per cent. In the interest of high morality you may say that the 99 per cent. must put themselves to a great inconvenience for the benefit of the other one per cent. but I think there would be strenuous objection to that course. Besides, Sir, it does seem to me that if the Government really thinks there is too much drinking in the Colony the honest straightforward way to tackle the problem is to restrict partially or totally the importation of alcoholic liquor itself, and then the Government revenue would suffer alongside those of the public who look to a little stimulant in our somewhat enervating climate. In the past the one great evil which caused many of our young men to take the wrong turning was the system in vogue many years ago when the employees of the various firms were allowed to run up accounts with the proprietors of the concerns. That system has been stopped with excellent results. I cannot credit that the hotels will step into the shoes of those proprietors. If they do so they will suffer and I maintain it is their affair and not the affair of the Government. You, Sir, during your regime have, I maintain, done the maximum amount of good for the Colony in the way of putting down intemperance. You have pushed on the improvement of the roads, you have taken deep interest in and facilitated the making of our golf course at Fanling and you have done everything to widen the scope of healthy exercise in the Colony and to do away with that cooped up feeling which I can well imagine in the old days must have been a great incentive to drink. I hope, Sir, you will not be little that by introducing this poor inoperative little bill at the present moment.

Interrupting His Excellency pointed out that the object of the Bill was not to stop drinking. Mr. Dodwell admitted that there was a measure in force at Home, but His Excellency knew the reasons for it and he submitted that those reasons were not existent here.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., also opposed the passing of the Bill. He said the although the Hon. Colonial Secretary had said that the object of the Bill was not to restrict the sale of drink he had used words in his speech which could not be interpreted in any other sense. With regard to the reasons for the Bill he would point out that in the "objects and reasons" the reasons were conspicuously absent. That was a grave and serious omission. The Unofficial Members and the public ought to know before the actual second reading what the reasons for a Bill were. It was not much good publishing a Bill in the Gazette sometime previous to its coming before the Council if there was no mention of the reasons for it. For every Bill it was desirable to give adequate reasons. It would be admitted that it was undesirable to multiply the number of things in regard to which a man could be hauled before a magistrate and it was particularly undesirable in a matter like that, which affected strangers, who could not be expected to be acquainted with the laws; yet they found in clause 5 the Bill positively proposed to make every buyer responsible for the fault of the seller. It said that every person supplied with liquor in contravention of the Ordinance would be guilty of an offence. If the seller had guilty knowledge the Bill, by some extraordinary turn of force, transferred to the shoulders of the buyer guilt as well, even though he was a stranger and had no knowledge. The Bill was a peculiar piece of law, for as regarded chits there was nothing to prevent any reputable person from going into a store and setting goods on credit, but it did affect a person getting drink on credit. If a stranger went to a hotel and received drink on credit, not knowing the law, then he was equally guilty with the seller, and was liable to be run in. It was a strange law which said that if "A" committed a crime, then "B" did also. He now understood that there was no wish to raise the point of attempting to restrict the sale of liquors and therefore the Hon. Colonial Secretary was appealing on the strength of the wonderful contents of that brown bag, with its rather musty looking chits from one hotel which appeared to have suffered considerable loss. The question now appeared to be dealt with on the interest of the two leading hotels, held different views for as was able to read the Council two letters which had

been sent to the Hon. Colonial Secretary protesting against the measure. He said that the hotel managers were competent judges on the question of how such a business should be carried on. Before reading those letters he would like to mention that he had spoken to some of the directors of the Hongkong Hotel and they were absolutely convinced in the other direction to that indicated by the Hon. Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary:—Quite so.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock:—I cannot suppose that these directors would have spoken to me and wasted my time and theirs if they did not mean what they said.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary:—They spoke to me in exactly the same way.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock went on to read a long letter sent to the Colonial Secretary by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston on behalf of the Hongkong Hotel Company, in which they pointed out that after fifty years of experience they had found the chit system to work well. Drinking had decreased in the Colony in recent years and this Bill would be a hardship to them because a very large proportion of their takings would be diminished. The letter appealed for consideration. That was a courteous letter, continued Mr. Pollock, and they expected a courteous reply; but a reply only came yesterday, and that briefly stated that a full explanation of the Bill would be given in the Legislative Council. He, Mr. Pollock, thought there was no justification for the Government waiting until the very eleventh hour before it gave a full explanation. The brown bag of chits came from a hotel they did not know, and simply showed that the manager had been singularly imprudent in his transactions. An institution like the Hongkong Hotel required no protection in that direction and it simply meant that all seven hotels were to be restricted because one required special protection. It would cause serious inconvenience to the leading hotels, and surely an hotel with fifty years experience had the right to say how its business should be conducted. Mr. Pollock then read a letter from Messrs. Denays and Bowley to the Hon. Colonial Secretary on behalf of the King Edward Hotel in which similar points were raised and wherein it was stated that practically all the chits were promptly paid.

There they had the opinion of the two big hotels, said Mr. Pollock, whereas the hotel from which the brown bag of chits had come was anonymous. If they knew the hotel it might carry more or less weight. At all events it seemed as though careful managers could always regulate the credit, and suffer no inconvenience from the chit system. To give more weight to one anonymous hotel than to two well-known hotels seemed, to him, absurd. It was like saying that an anonymous letter in the Press had more weight than two letters signed by residents of high standing. Proceeding, Mr. Pollock pointed out that a stranger could go to a Club of which he had been made a member and sign chits for drinks; but in a hotel a distinction must be made. It was treating a man as though he were unworthy to pay his chits for drinks. Now that the question of trying to diminish the amount of liquor sold had been put on one side he could not see from the material before him, that there was any necessity for such legislation. The Hongkong Hotel and the King Edward Hotel were big establishments.

His Excellency: Did you say just now that the Hongkong Hotel had never made any bad debts? Mr. Pollock replied that he had not said so. The King Edward Hotel said in their letter that as far as the members of the mercantile marine were concerned they always settled their chits when they drew their wages. The Hongkong Hotel had said that during the last fifty years the amount they had lost was infinitesimal. He thought no one would be so childish as to suggest that no money at all had been lost. In conclusion Mr. Pollock characterised the Bill as unnecessary, mischievous and vexatious. In legal parlance, he would, addressing a jury, say that no case for the Bill had been made out.

The Hon. Mr. R. Shewan: I did not mean to speak on this Bill at all, because I consider it a very harmless, little Bill; nor did I expect to hear such a flood of eloquence poured out about such a small matter. The Hon. Mr. Pollock says that this is quite obvious, and that is quite plain, but it is quite obvious that this opposition has been put up by the two hotels who have hired

solicitors to speak for them. (Laughter.) And it is a very, bad case when you have to use very bad arguments, and especially when you have to call in solicitors to find arguments against any particular question. His Excellency: It brings a recollection to my mind of a case at the Police Court the other day. Two Chinese were had up for the same offence, obstruction or something of that sort. One hired a solicitor and the other didn't, and the Magistrate fined the man without a solicitor \$10, and the man with a solicitor \$100. (Laughter.) Because he had engaged a solicitor. What he really meant was that one man could afford a solicitor and therefore could afford to pay a higher fine. I am sorry for interrupting you, Mr. Shewan.

Hon. Mr. Shewan (continuing): I was merely pointing out that these arguments of Mr. Dodwell and Mr. Pollock are very bad indeed, and require the support of two solicitors to help them out. I will not go into all the arguments used, I will take only one or two. I cannot compare myself with Mr. Pollock and Mr. Dodwell in most things, but in one thing I know as much as they, and that is the question of drinking in bars. (Laughter.) I have been longer in the Colony for one thing and I know this, that the argument that men will leave hotels and go to the clubs is all nonsense. The men who frequent the bars at hotels are not the men who belong to clubs at all and the hotels will lose nothing in that way. In fact one of the directors of one hotel said it would make no earthly difference. In fact they preferred to get the cash in and save the interest. One argument Mr. Pollock used was grotesque, that the strangers who come here will be inconvenienced because chits will not be taken. Where in the world except here would any one tender a chit in a public bar? I would like to see the face of an hotel keeper in Glasgow or Aberdeen if a man came in and offered a chit for a drink. The thing is ridiculous. People come forward with such ridiculous arguments and waste our time. I and another hon. member have been murmuring for some time because we have been kept away from our own businesses. It is a storm in a tea cup, much ado about nothing. I will not detain you any longer although I could go through all their arguments and refute them.

His Excellency the Governor: We are dealing with the law under which persons are licensed for the retail sale of intoxicating liquor. It is a very remunerative commission given by the Government and it is one full of responsibility. It is only given to a certain number under annual license and the Government is fully entitled without any notice whatever to review the license or to vary the conditions of the license in any way it thinks fit. Now this Bill is brought forward for the very simple reason and object and the reason goes with the object, and that is why it was not elaborated in the objects and reasons. The object of the Bill is to prohibit the sale except for cash of intoxicating liquor. We are not accustomed nor are we required to set out all the arguments we are going to adduce in arguing the Bill, if it is necessary to argue it. We do not embark upon this legislation with any grand-motherly or grandfatherly object of restricting the consumption of alcoholic liquor, but our attention has been drawn to the very serious irregularities in the existing law. The hon. member representing the Justices of the Peace seems to have overlooked entirely the other instances which the Hon. Colonial Secretary gave. He referred to the case of an individual in this Colony drinking far more than was good for him. If he had had to pay cash he could not have injured his health in the way he did. He absolutely broke down, his friends had to pay the chits, he gave to the hotels and a paternal government had to ship him out of the Colony. Now why should we be called upon to pay a man's passage out of the Colony because he drinks himself into a state of delirium tremens at the bars of the few hotels there are here? It is not the first case we have had of the kind, but it is the most recent case and it directed attention to the flaw in the law. And then we had the case of this bug full of chits. I don't mind saying where we got them from. It is not any secret. They came from the North Point Hotel and the whole of them, \$3,000 worth of chits, were incurred within a period of six months. The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police informs me since the debate began that the King Edward Hotel about two years ago showed him a batch of chits for the sum of \$1,000, which during the stay of one ship in this port by members of the crew, he

lost. This is a thing that should not be. The Liquor Ordinance lays down that no person shall take or receive in payment for liquor any article or thing whatever except money. This is the same provision as exists in the Home Act. It is got round here by this pernicious chit system, and although this is not against the letter of the law it is certainly against the principle of the law. It was never intended that people should get credit for as much drink as they like and pay for it or not pay for it as they were able. As for Mr. Shewan's remark it reminds me of the last night I spent in England. I put up at the Liverpool Street Hotel and the bill next morning was something over ten pounds for my night's enjoyment. I tendered a cheque and was somewhat astonished when the people in the office said: "We can't receive any cheques." I gave them my card and said: "I was the Governor of Hongkong and referred them to the Hongkong Bank, which I thought was good enough. But it was not good enough and I had at great inconvenience to go down to the Hongkong Bank and draw money to pay my hotel bill. Now gentlemen it is a very simple matter, it is a question of the conditions under which hotel keepers who have the privilege of selling liquor over the bar shall carry on the trade. I think this is a reasonable condition, I don't think it will do much harm, in fact I am fully convinced that in the end it will redound to their own benefit. Therefore I ask you to pass this Bill, which I do not think is unreasonable and you hear from one of our oldest residents that he himself regards it as reasonable; and this I think, ought to carry great weight in this Council.

The question of the second reading was then put and carried. In committee Mr. Pollock moved an amendment to clause 3 that after the word cash "either paid at the bar or previously deposited" be added. He did not think that would interfere with the principle of the Bill in any way. It would enable any resident to have a deposit system.

His Excellency said that was the system which he had seen in force in Canada, and which had been followed by most deplorable results. He referred to lumber camps where the men came to the hotel, put down the greater part of their wages, and steadily drank until there was no more money to their credit.

Mr. Pollock said that it was similar to the man who put down a gold nugget and said: "Tell me when I have drunk it." It might be a bad system in Canada but the conditions here were different.

H. E. the Governor said that when a ship came in men would come ashore with money in their pockets, deposit the money at an hotel and when it was gone they would be told they could get no more.

The amendment was not accepted.

The Hon. Attorney General referred to the point raised by Mr. Pollock, saying he did not think the effect of the Bill would make an innocent purchaser liable for the act of the seller, but to make it clear he moved an amendment to clause 6 to add the words, "to the knowledge of such person."

This was accepted, the Bill then being read a third time, and passed.

Mines Off Norwegian Coast.

Copenhagen, August 20.—Steamship arriving from Bergen report hundreds of drifting mines off the Norwegian coast. It is believed an extensive mine field is afloat. Many mines, also, are reported off the northern coast of Norway and in the Arctic Ocean.

Holland's Foodstuff Shortage.

Amsterdam, September 1.—News has been received here that permission for the exportation of wheat and flour already loaded on ships in American ports for Holland has been refused. Announcement to this effect is made in an official communication to the communal authorities, explaining the latest reduction in the bread ration and earnestly urging economy. The announcement adds: "We therefore now know with certainty that the importation of bread grain from America cannot be reckoned upon, and that we shall have to endeavour to get along with what is available here." It is said that some of the grain loaded on ships for Holland has been delayed so greatly owing to the long delay that it would be brought to this country in time for Christmas. It would be brought to this country in time for Christmas.

Golofina

The
Smoke
of
Connoisseurs.

Try
Perfectos.



"PERFECTO"
Actual Size.

Highest
Grade
Jamaica
Leaf.

Try
Bouquets.



SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

**MONDAY, the 15th October,
1917.**

commencing at 2:30 p.m.
at No. 13, Austin Avenue,
Kowloon.

The Whole of the Valuable
Household Furniture

comprising—
Tapestry covered couch and
easy chairs, Blackwood cabinet,
table, music stand, flower-stands
and teapots, Brussels carpets,
lace curtains and ornaments,
teak overmantels,
Teak sideboard, dinner wagon,
dining table and chairs, dinner
set, crockery and E. P. ware,
etc., etc.
Teak double bedstead and cot,
double wardrobe with bevelled
mirrors, teak toilet tables and
washstands, chest-of-drawers,
goyse, etc.

Also

Pantry and Kitchen requisites
On view from Sunday the
14th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

**TUESDAY, the 16th October,
1917.**

commencing at 11 a.m.
at the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co.'s
Godown No. 17 (Kowloon)

(For account of the concerned)
41 Bales Hessian Cloth,
113 Bales Gunnies,
107 Bags Pitchuk,
17 Chests Tea.

Also

A Large Quantity of loose
Gunnies and Hessian Cloth.
"All more or less damaged by
Water."
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

**TUESDAY, the 16th October,
1917.**

commencing at 2:30 p.m.
at Stonehenge (5 Robinson Road)

A Quantity of Valuable House-
hold Furniture

comprising—
Silk tapestry covered Chester-
field couch and armchairs, tapestry
and plush covered drawing room
suites, teak hatstands, card table,
bookcases, curio cabinet, flower
stands, brass fenders, marble
clock, engravings, fine Axminster
pile carpets, rugs, white lace
curtains, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining tables
and chairs, teak sideboard with
bevelled mirrors, dinner wagons,
ice chest, dinner and dessert ser-
vices, silver vases, cups and table
ornaments, electric table fans,
cutlery, glass ware, etc., etc.
Double brass and brass mount-
ed iron bedsteads, teak single
and double wardrobes with
bevelled mirrors, teak dressing
tables, marble top washstands,
Shanghai baths, patent porcelain
baths, etc., etc.

Also

A few pieces of Canton black-
wood comprising Curio cabinet,
tables and jardiniere.

And

1 Cottage piano by Collard
and Collard.

1 Iron safe by Phillips & Sons,
2 Sets golf clubs.

On view from Sunday the
16th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Fuddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
"Top Floor,"
HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833

NOTICES

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseuse.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES

IF REFERRED.

No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,

9:30 a.m.

Chung Chow.—Week days, 7:30 a.m.

Shanghai.—Week days, 7:30 a.m.

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POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the
rate of postage on letters from Hongkong
to Fuzhou, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa
will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction
thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
dermentioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured
including gold coin and articles consisting
partly of or containing gold; All manu-
factures of Silver other than silver
watches and silver watch cases; Jewel-
lery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (ex-
cept in respect of parcels for military and
naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,

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WEATHER REPORT.

October 12d. 11h. Sim.—No return
from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure
has decreased slightly over the S. China
Sea, and increased slightly elsewhere.
The anticyclone has increased slightly
in intensity, and an area of relatively low
pressure is situated in the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 77.54 inches
against an average of 78.65 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. winds,
fresh; fair.

2. Formosa Channel. N.E.
winds, strong.

3. South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lamook. The same
as No. 1.

4. South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Hainan. The same
as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
October 12, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Victoria 5a

Nemuro 5a

Hakodate

Tokyo

Kobe

Nagasaki

Kagoshima

Oshima

Naha

Ishikawa

Bohai Sea

Whampoa

Hankow

Ichang

Kiukiang

Changsha

Shanghai

Guthrie

Sharp P.

Amoy

Swatow

Taiho

Taihu

Taiwan

Kashan

Peking

Canton

H'kong

Gap Rock

Macao

Wuchow

Holoh

Phu Lien

Tourane

C. St. J.

Aparri

Dagupan

Manila

Laguai

Tacloban

Iloilo

Surigao

Cebu

Luzon

Philippines

Japan

China

India

Malaya

Siam

Burma

Thailand

Indochina

French Indo-China

British India

Portuguese India

Dutch India

Spanish India

German India

American India

Japanese India

Soviet India

Chinese India

Indian India

British India

Portuguese India

Dutch India

Spanish India

German India

American India

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 12th OCTOBER, 1917.

PATHE'S GREAT PHOTO PLAY

IN 3 PARTS.

"THE MANOR HOUSE MYSTERY."

Interesting:

British Gazette.

American Gazette.

Annals of the War.

Comics:

"WANTED A HUSBAND."

NEXT WEEK.

THE GREAT SERIAL

(JACKIE SAUNDERS)

IN

"THE GRIP OF EVIL."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR + DAY."

THURSDAY, 18th October, 1917.

MORNING.

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.